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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XIV. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 24, 1877. NO. 116.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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THE SNOWDON HEATER INSURES STEAM BOILERS AGAINST INJURY CAUSED BY A LOW TEMPERATURE OF FEED WATER. OVER 2000 BOILERS SUPPLIED THROUGH THESE HEATERS. CIRCULAR AND PRICE LIST FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

ATWOOD & McCAFFREY. 50 TO 60 THIRD AVE PITTSBURGH, PA. BET. MARKET & FERRY STS.

FIRST EDITION.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 23, 1877.

SENATE.

Petitions were presented from Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and St. Louis, praying for the passage of the bill presented by the Joint Committee on Counting the Electoral Vote.

Mr. Wright introduced a bill for the relief of the Louisville Transportation Company of Louisville. Referred.

Consideration was then resumed of unfinished business, the bill in regard to counting the electoral vote, and Mr. Sherman spoke in opposition to it. He said that when a select committee was appointed to consider this subject, he expected, as a matter of course, to be able to vote for the bill reported by the committee, because he entertained the highest respect for the members of the committee. It was painful for him to dissent from the views of men whom he esteemed so highly, but after the brief examination he had given the measure, he thought it was his duty to oppose it. This bill was to make a court to decide a case already made up, and there were provisions in it incompatible with the Constitution. Such a law as this was an evil example, and it could not be sustained under the Constitution. The questions heretofore discussed had been:

First, Shall the President of the Senate count the vote?

Second, Can either House admit or exclude a vote?

Third, Can both Houses concurring do so?

Fourth, Can the Vice President decide if the two Houses disagree?

The bill presented other questions which were of a more grave and serious character. It contained four propositions.

First, That the President of the Senate had nothing to do but preside and open the vote.

Second, One House of Congress cannot reject a vote.

Third, The two Houses by a concurring vote may do so, and,

Fourth, It provided for a grand commission, the decision of which must be final, unless overruled by the concurring vote of the two Houses.

He then argued that the bill was unconstitutional, and he particularly opposed the clause providing for the selection of five judges of the Supreme Court as members of the commission. He also opposed the bill because it undertook to delegate powers conferred upon Congress to a commission. It was an axiom of law that legislative powers could not be delegated. He read from various legal authorities, and argued that the bill was intended to apply to a case passed, ended and concluded, which was clearly unconstitutional. If powers to make laws could not be delegated, how could Congress delegate the power which controlled the vote of States to a packed tribunal?

Another feature of the bill which violated the spirit of the Constitution was that authorizing the appointment of a committee of five members of each House as members of a commission, not to take depositions and report as other committees, but to be beyond the control of the two Houses after being organized. The Constitution provides that no member of either House shall hold an office created while he holds a seat in Congress.

Mr. Sherman then spoke on the powers and duties of the commission authorized by the bill, and asked if it was to take the returns as certified by State officers. If so, everybody knew who would be President; but if the commission was to be allowed to go back of the returns, God only knows what the result would be. It would depend entirely upon the lot—the chance which selected the fifth judge of the Supreme Court, who would be the fifteenth member of the commission.

Mr. Thurman said this bill sent to the commission all questions of law as well as of fact, and how the commission will decide no one could tell.

Mr. Sherman—No, sir; that depends upon the chance. Continuing his argument, he said: This bill substituted chance for the vote of the electors, given according to law. It selected a college of cardinals, a secret conclave to elect a President. Why not count the electoral votes just as it has been counted twenty-two times during the history of the Government.

It was known by the select committee that in one House one political party was in power, and in the other the other political party had control. The committee knew that in the Senate seven members of the majority and two of the minority would be appointed members of the commission, and in the House of Representatives the same rule would be followed. Thus the members of the commission representing each House of Congress would neutralize each other. He did not say the members of the commission would not rise above party predilections, and decide matters according to law. The other five members of the commission were to be judges of the Supreme Court, and provided that the four judges designated by the bill were selected on account of geographical location. If that was the case, it was strange that all of the two States lying between the Alleghany Mountains and the Mississippi river had been excluded from the court. He argued that the four judges were selected on account of their political opinions, two representing either party. The fifth judge and fifteenth member of the commission was to be decided by chance. It was virtually deciding the chance who would be President of the United State. Why was the Chief Justice excluded? He [Sherman] did not like that. If he was to choose between the bill and war he would accept the bill; but he did not believe there was any danger. The court or commission authorized by this bill was not authorized under the judicial power of the Constitution. It was to be a political court, and was not authorized by the Constitution at all. He thought the bill was traceable to his friend, the Senator from Vermont [Edmunds], because in the debate a year ago he shadowed the very proposition of this bill.

Mr. Sherman denied that the justices of the Supreme Court also were officers of the Government, and could be thus called upon to fill other offices, as this bill proposed. The practice had been in such cases for the President to nominate such offices and the Senate to confirm them. If one officer is designated to perform the duties of another, he must be confirmed by the Senate.

He argued that the Senate delegated all of its power to its committee of five, and the House of Representatives and Congress could not be withdrawn. It was hardly possible that this power should be abused; but if it should be, Congress would be compelled to stand by helpless. He argued that the President of the Senate had the power to open and count the electoral votes, and this bill was an attempt to change the simple habits of our forefathers, which were adhered to until 1865, when Congress, without consideration, without debate, adopted the twenty-second joint rule, but had now got rid of it. Suppose the judges of the Supreme Court should refuse to perform the duties imposed upon them by this bill; Congress could not compel them to do so. It was simply imposing upon these judges a troublesome and painful matter, without defining their powers. If the judges should decline to act, the scheme would be at an end. When the count should take place, and the State of Florida was reached, must the commission take the certificate of Governor Stearns or the subsequent decision of the Supreme Court of the State? What would be done in the case of Louisiana? Would the commission accept the certificate of Governor Kellogg, the recognized Governor of the State, or would it inquire as to all the bulldozed parishes and open up the whole case anew? Would the commission be bound to take the certificates of the legal officers of the State? Why did not the members of the committee have something to say in regard thereto? While this commission would be in secret session considering as to how the vote of Florida must be counted, the votes of the great States of New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania would remain unounted, the people would be in a fever of excitement, the controversy would be delayed, because this very bill provided machinery for delay. No doubt the members of the commission would endeavor to do their full duty, but this imposed upon them impossible duties. Why was the power of the President of the Senate feared? Every act of his in counting the vote must be done in public and would be closely watched; but by this bill this power was given to a secret committee. Suppose this high commission should reject the vote of a State; it would be depriving a State of its vote. Where was the clause in the Constitution conferring that power upon anybody? It is high time that the extreme powers claimed for Congress to reject the vote of a State should be renounced, instead of affirmed, as this bill proposes.

Mr. Stevenson denied that the commission authorized by the bill was a secret conclave.

Mr. Sherman said the bill gave the commission power to make its own rules, and every one knew it would be secret. He only approved of one feature of the bill, and that was that neither House had a right to reject the electoral vote of a State. It was said the country was in peril, and would he do nothing to save the country? Yes, he would obey the laws as they existed since 1789. He was opposed to patching up laws and introducing into our electoral colleges the blind goddess of chance. If Tilden was elected, let him, by all means, enjoy the honors of the office, and if Hayes was elected, all should yield to him a lawful obedience.

Mr. Conkling said before reaching the details of this measure, of its advantages or merits, the Senate must make sure of power in some mode to subject the matter to the action of the two Houses of Congress or to the law-making power of the Government. A study of this matter years ago convinced him of the right and therefore duty of Congress to ascertain and verify electoral votes and declare the true result of Presidential elections, or else by an assertion of the law-making power to declare how these acts should be done. His present judgment did not rest on preconceived opinions. Some weeks ago he reviewed carefully and cautiously every act and proceeding in our history bearing upon this question, and without the aid of computations made since then he had examined every utterance in the books. A distinction might be drawn between the power of the Senate and House of Representatives to act in conducting the electoral count. It was not his purpose at this moment to explore that distinction, nor to inquire how far or whether at all the law indicated the exact form in which the Constitution should be executed.

Mr. Conkling then spoke of the objections to the bill, and said if it was true that the right to count the votes was by the Constitution imposed upon the President of the Senate, the bill now upon the table nor any bill, rule or plan would be of the slightest efficacy or effect. Whenever the Constitution deposited a power with any officer, department or functionary, there it must remain. If the Constitution deposited in the President of the Senate power to count the electoral vote, there was an end of it, and any act or rule to deprive him of that power would be a bold intrusion upon the Constitution. If such was the power of the President of the Senate, then every proceeding had heretofore by the two Houses of Congress was a flagrant violation of the Constitution. He denied that the power to count the votes was vested in the President of the Senate, and said if the Constitution gave all the power to one man, it was not easy to see how Congress could witness or verify the action; if the President of the Senate chose to utter words, the members of the two Houses must listen to him. The Constitution declared that the President of the Senate should open all the certificates. There was a grant of power. It then declared that the vote should be counted—by whom? Did the framers of the Constitution intend it should be by the President of the Senate? If so—two little words would have fixed it. The men who drafted the Constitution were masters of the language. They were as fastidious in their taste, as exact that words should become the echoes of thought, that they appointed a committee on style, in order that their sentiments might be harmonized, and the provision in regard to counting the electoral vote was referred to that committee and reported back by that committee. He could not believe that the framers of the Constitution intended that the President of the Senate should count good, bad and indifferent certificates, as was argued by the Senator from Indiana [Hendricks] yesterday. It had been said that the power of the President of the Senate, though not expressed in the Constitution, might be implied. He could not accept that doctrine. Authority to do a ministerial act did not imply authority to do a judicial act. Had the President of the Senate power to send for witnesses, mail for telegrams and imprison persons unless they gave them up? The Constitution had not endowed him with power to settle difficult problems. As early as 1802, the State of Ohio had in its fundamental law the very words of the Federal Constitution, that the presiding officer should open certificates and the votes should be counted. Even at that early day it was the understanding that the presiding officer merely opened the certificates, and the two Houses proceeded to count the vote. To open certificates was purely a ministerial act, but to count the votes was something more. The good certificates must be assorted from the bad ones. If New York sent forty-five electoral votes, only thirty-five would be true votes, and the true votes must be taken from the false ones. If the certificates from Massachusetts should show that that State voted for Democratic candidates, it was false; the world knew that she voted for the Republican nominees, and must be so counted. If the electors of one State had voted for J. Adams Cæsar (he meant Julius Cæsar, late of Rome) [laughter], or Henry the Eighth, those votes would not be counted without inquiry.

He spoke at some length as to the constitutionality of the bill, and asked, did not reason and the fitness of things inform the Senate that our fathers intended that the power to utilize, on nation of fraud or irregularity, the electoral vote of a State, and thus turn an election should not be reposed in one man? They knew it would be safer reposed in the two Houses of Congress. It was not designed to commit this vast power to one man, especially as that man might be the sole judge in his own case. Divine and human law since the morning of time said no man should be a judge in his own case, even though he sat with others. If the President of the Senate had power to count the votes, a bare majority in the Senate might select a President for the secret purpose of making the count one way. Was such a creature of an hour a safer anchor than the two Houses of Congress? No such action was designed for this Republic, the only considerable experiment of free government afloat on the globe. Should this experiment fail, it would turn back the hands of the clock of ages.

Mr. Conkling announced that he would not be able to conclude his remarks today.

Mr. Edmunds said that on account of the indisposition of his friend from New York [Conkling], who was not able to proceed to-day, he would move that the Senate go into executive session, but gave notice that he would ask the Senate to vote on the bill to-morrow.

Messrs. Bontwell, Christiancy and Wallace were appointed members of the Conference Committee on the bill to perfect the revision of the statutes.

After an executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker corrected the ruling made by him yesterday, that Mr. Wood's resolution to refer the President's message as to the use of troops in the late election to a select committee of eleven, would come up for consideration as unfinished business. He said that the message would go back to the Speaker's table, and that the resolutions reported by the Select Committee on Privileges, declaring that the President of the Senate has not and that Congress has the right to count and declare the electoral votes, etc., came up now as unfinished business.

Memorials from Boston and St. Louis favoring the so-called compromise bill were presented.

Mr. Bailey was admitted as a member from South Carolina, and took the ironclad oath.

The House then considered the resolutions reported by the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and was addressed by Mr. Seelye, who declared the doctrine laid down in these resolutions to be a libel on the letter and an entire perversion of the spirit of the Constitution. He admitted that chicanery, corruption, fraud and cruelty have been practiced and resorted to in certain quarters to control the late election. No honest man in his senses could deny it; but a wrong only grew to a greater wrong if it was sought to be righted in any but a righteous way. The question of who should be President for the next four years was a mere temporary question; but the question how the President should be chosen and declared was a permanent one. Such a question spread its hands through coming time, and laid its grasp on generations yet to be. He referred to the report of the Committee on Counting the Electoral vote as of patriotism so lofty and so pure that if it could only be adopted by Congress with the same unanimity with which it had been adopted by the committee, he should regard it as a glory shed on the opening year of the nation's second century, which no year of its prosperous century could eclipse. He would that Congress would pass the bill unanimously, and tell the world that this great and free people which had lately shown itself so great by submitting to peaceful arbitration a threatening international dispute, had now shown itself greater still in the present discussion by yielding all disputes about rights in the sole effort to learn and follow its obligations.

Mr. Williams, of Wisconsin, argued in favor of the counting of the electoral vote by the President of the Senate.

Mr. Tucker made a constitutional and legal argument in support of the resolution. He proceeded to relate the history of the constitutional provision, and to argue from it that the power to count and declare the electoral votes was not reposed in the President of the Senate. The idea that the House of Representatives, based upon the will of the whole people, should be controlled in its constitutional power by the fiat, not of the oligarchy of the Senate but of the creature of that oligarchy, was too preposterous to be believed. The word "presence," as used in the Constitution, was to his mind most impressive. It purported more than being in the same room; radically it means being face to face. It indicated in all legal procedure a supervision by a present superior, one prompt and ready to control, to guard, to aid, to defend. Everything done in the presence of a court was done under its protection and control. The same sense was found in the sublime appeal of Moses to the God of Israel: "If Thy presence go not with me, carry us not up hence." It did not refer to the omnipresence of the Deity, but it meant presence in the sense of superintendence, direction and care. The use of the word "presence" in that clause of the Constitution meant an action vital, controlling and determining the solemn duty of the whole procedure. It could not be that the House was to be present merely to witness a mistake which it could not correct, an illegality which it could not forbid, a wrong which it could not frustrate, or a fraud which it could not prevent, for such construction as was contended for on the opposite side. The majesty of the presence of the two Houses became a solemn farce, a dumb show, an empty pageant and a mythical humbug. In conclusion, he favored the electoral compromise bill, not because it exactly fulfilled his preconceived idea about the tribunal to be created for counting the electoral vote, but because he conceived it essential to the peace and happiness of the country.

At the close of Mr. Tucker's speech, the further consideration of the resolutions was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. Holman made an effort to go into Committee of the Whole on the Indian Appropriation bill, but the majority against that course was very strong and decided.

Mr. Cox, Chairman of the Committee on Election Frauds in New York, submitted a report in regard to alleged tampering with Hewitt's mail in the New York postoffice. It completely exonerates Postmaster James and his subordinates in the postoffice from all blame in the matter, and declares that no such tampering has been done. Ordered printed and recommitted.

Adjourned.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

Bill to Regulate Payment of City Taxes.

Resolutions in Favor of the Electoral Bill Introduced.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 23, 1877.

SENATE.

The Senate met at eight o'clock.

Mr. McNeil presented a petition from Sewickley borough, favoring the Local Option bill; also, from citizens of Glenfield against the same.

Mr. Newmyer, petition of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce favoring the Ohio river bills; also, of business men and ladies of Sewickley favoring local option.

The following bills were read in place:

By Mr. Jones, declaratory of the law referring to the collateral inheritance tax.

By Mr. Yerkes, preventing delay in reviewing capital cases by the Supreme Court; also, prescribing the duties of the Superintendent of Public Instruction in paying salaries of county, city and borough superintendents.

By Mr. Clarke, defining the limitations in prosecution for perjury.

By Mr. Newmyer, an act prescribing the time the payment of city taxes in cities of the second class:

Be it enacted, &c., That in cities of the second class taxes now by law payable between the first days of June and August may, at the option of the payer, be paid as follows, to wit: One half the amount thereof between the first days of June and July, and the remaining half between the first days of October and November; and all such payments so made within the times aforesaid shall be subjected to a reduction of five per cent.

Mr. Everhart (Republican), of Chester county, offered the following:

Resolved, That the Senate of Pennsylvania favors the enactment of the bill reported by the select committees of Congress and now before that body, providing a method for counting the electoral votes for President and Vice President of the United States—a measure calculated to settle an unprecedented difficulty consistently with the peace and honor of the nation.

Resolved, That the above resolution be transmitted to Congress.

It was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations without debate, yeas 23, nays 16.

The Ventilation bill and the act regulating bituminous coal mining, on first reading, were recommitted to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

The act repealing the law of 1871 relating to opinions of the Supreme Court was killed, yeas 13, nays 26.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House met at eleven, Speaker Myer in the chair.

The bill providing for the appointment of women prison inspectors was reported from the committee with a negative recommendation.

Mr. Mitchell introduced a bill providing protection for passengers on street railways in first, second and third class cities. It requires fenders upon platforms at each end of all cars.

The session was principally consumed in discussing the act providing for the payment of costs before appealing cases from aldermen or justices' dockets, etc. On second reading the bill was lost by a standing vote of yeas 85, nays 96.

Pending the consideration on second reading of the Capital Removal bill, the House adjourned till to-morrow. It will most likely be definitely disposed of.

Mr. Fraser introduced a supplement authorizing courts of quarter sessions to divide boroughs and wards.

A citizens' meeting favoring the Congressional compromise measures was held in the Court House to-night.

The State printing contract was awarded to James Hart, of Harrisburg, at thirty-eight and one-third per cent. below the rates specified in the law of 1876. Dissatisfaction is expressed, and a contest is talked of.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Ben. O'Neil killed Henry Cox, in Memphis on Monday about a woman.

Simon Rayland, colored, was hanged on Monday at the Wilmington, Del., jail, for the rape of a white woman.

Andreas Flibert, under indictment for the murder of William Oldenburg, his son-in-law, at Chicago, but out on bail, shot himself yesterday morning at his residence on Sixteenth street, in that city.

The through passenger train South on the Louisville Short Line Railroad, was thrown from the track by a mispiaced switch, at Mill Creek station, at an early hour yesterday morning. No persons were injured, however.

In Memphis, yesterday afternoon, while attempting to arrest a colored burglar named Williams on Linden street, Detective Pride was shot by the burglar and mortally wounded, the ball entering the left breast just above the heart and ranging downward. Williams escaped.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

A Sergeant-at-Arms of the House is *en route* from New Orleans for Washington, with Casanave and Kenner in charge.

T. C. Devereux has resigned the superintendency of the St. Louis, Lawrence and Western Railroad, and the road goes to sale on the 23d prox. under the mortgages.

Colonel J. Garrett died in Newton, Iowa, yesterday, after a long illness, aged fifty-two. He served in the Mexican war and in the Union army during the rebellion.

Linfooth, Kellogg & Co., importers hardware and agricultural implements in San Francisco, have suspended. Liabilities about $250,000. At a meeting of creditors it was ascertained that their assets were $300,000. A committee was appointed to examine the affairs of the firm.

Charles Wright and nine others, seamen on the American bark Whitmore, have arrived in San Francisco from Hong Kong, sent by the United States Consul at Hong Kong as witnesses against the Captain and officers of the bark for killing James Ellwood. The accused ran the bark into Hong Kong and secreted themselves, as previously reported.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Indications for To-Day.—In Tennessee, the Ohio Valley and Lower Lake region, falling and stationary followed by rising temperature, northeasterly to southwesterly winds veering to westerly or northwest and increasing to brisk and high in the last district, partly cloudy weather, and in the last section occasional snow.

At a meeting in New York on Monday evening to commemorate the Polish revolution of 1863, Professor Kalowskie, of Washington, said the Poles had suffered more barbarities from the Russians than the Bulgarians and Servians had from the Turks.

The Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions of New York made a presentment to the Court yesterday, requesting that the Legislature be petitioned to amend the law relating to drilling and prize fighting, so that any witness of the proceedings could be compelled to appear and give testimony before the Grand Jury or Court without incriminating himself, or being subject to prosecution as a party to the offense.

An Ashtabula special to the Cleveland *Leader* says: J. D. Burton, telegraph operator at the depot, was to-day examined by the Coronor's jury. He corroborated the testimony of Manning and Leek, the other operators on duty at the time of the accident and during that night, that no messages were received by any official at Ashtabula from any other officer of the road at Cleveland, not to throw water on the wreck.

Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, January 23.—In the House to-day, bills were introduced to prevent superintendents or teachers in public schools from being engaged in other business; to limit the time for leaving deeds in recorders' offices to ten days; to prevent persons connected with the public schools from acting as school examiners.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

A Model of Democratic Reform.

The Repeater Who Elected Banning and Sayler.

Turns Out to be the Murderer of Professor Catto in Philadelphia.

Ignominious End of a Democratic Investigation.

Secretary Robeson Completely Exonerated.

EXPENSES OF THE INQUIRY ABOUT $100,000

TEAKETTLE HEWITT COMES TO GRIEF

Discussion of the Electoral Bill.

A VOTE TO BE PRESSED TO-DAY

Position of the Justices of the Supreme Court.

Their Minds Not Fully Made Up.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 23, 1877.

Unpleasant Reminiscences for the Democracy.

It will be remembered that Mr. Banning, Democrat, was declared elected to Congress over Judge Stanley Mathews by about sixty-seven majority. That the election was carried by fraud has since been demonstrated by a number of repeaters who have already been tried, convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for illegal voting. The leader of the gang, who voted from poll to poll in both Banning's and Sayler's districts, was known to the latter as "Jerry Mack," immediately after finishing his work. A warrant was issued for his arrest, but not finding him, he was indicted by the Grand Jury at Cincinnati, and a bench warrant was issued for his arrest. It will also be remembered that in 1871 Professor Catto, a colored man, was brutally murdered in Philadelphia by a Democratic rough named Frank Kelly. But last week Kelly was captured in Chicago and brought to Philadelphia to answer the charge of murdering Catto. The Department of Justice has information that Kelly, the murderer of Catto, is none other than Charles Young, the Cincinnati repeater, who contributed his valuable services to the election of Banning and Sayler in the interest of reform.

Secretary Robeson Exonerated.

The Democratic investigation of Secretary Robeson, which was conducted last winter with so much noise, and including junketing tours to various navy yards along the Atlantic coast and the printing of frivolous statements by disgruntled office-hunters and disappointed naval officers, all at an expense of upwards of $100,000, has come to an inglorious end. The sub-committee reported this morning that no fraud or corruption had been shown against the Secretary; that the violations of law alleged to exist in his department were principally in matters of detail and under provisions of law which were permissive, and that no article of impeachment against the Secretary should be presented or could be sustained upon the making of such report. The full committee upon this report agreed to submit a resolution completely exonerating the Secretary of the Navy.

Captain Eads' Dilemma.

After hearing the statement of Captain Eads to-day, in reference to the objection of the Secretary of the Treasury to the payment of the first instalment of half a million due him, the Committee on appropriations decided a sub-committee to confer with the Secretary as to the grounds of his objection, and report. The disposition is to help Eads out of his dilemma.

Earnest Appeal to Grant.

In his allegation against the New York postoffice, that his letters were opened. The committee investigating that subject have made a unanimous report that his charges were unfounded.

The Discussions on the Compromise Bill In the Senate to-day attracted another crowd. Amongst those on the floor were Mr. Evarts and General Sherman, besides a number of lawyers from the House. The speech of Mr. Conkling in favor of the bill was listened to with marked attention. Mr. Edmunds to day had a conference with the friends of the bill. It was decided to press a vote without further delay, doubtless to-morrow. It is feared by those who still entertain doubts as to the wisdom of the measure—and they are many—that the hasty action contemplated by the friends of the bill will not give the careful consideration it should receive. Those who are in doubt will vote for the bill. It is evident from the character of the dispatches received from different parts of the country to-day that public sentiment is not so strongly in favor as when the bill was first reported, and its provisions but imperfectly understood. It has been stated that the justices of the Supreme Court were consulted before they were added to the tribunal, and that they approved the plan. The latter statement is not authenticated by the justices themselves. They have always felt an indisposition to taking any part in the controversy, unless it should come up in the regular course of judicial proceedings, and their minds are not now fully made up on the subject. They may feel when time for action comes that they should not interpose any obstacles in the way of a peaceful settlement, though they do not deny that for the shading of the court in popular estimation it would be better not to participate. The impression gains ground that the resolution of Senator Edmunds will not be the last of the question, and it would be well to give this contingency some consideration in the committee themselves. In the House there is a prevailing disposition not to take up the bill until the Senate shall have acted. In the Pennsylvania delegation the members are in utter darkness on the subject. Republicans and Democrats alike do not believe in it. Speaker Randall wishes it amended. Judge Kelley does not consider it a wound doctrine. Mr. Freeman

Report from Morrison's Committee.

Morrison's Louisiana committee expects to be able to report by Monday.

NEWS SUMMARY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 23, 1877.

ANOTHER SAMPLE OF TILDEN REFORM.

Beverly Nash, colored, of Columbia, before the House South Carolina committee yesterday, testified that he was one of the Hayes electors, also a member of the Senate. On the day the electors met L. D. Childs, President of the South Carolina National Bank, told him if he could get three Republican Senators to go over to the Democrats and seat the claimants of Tilden, he would receive $10,000 and Abbeville county, he could get money for so doing—$10,000 for each one secured. "Then," said Childs, "there is the electoral vote. If you will agree to vote for Tilden you get $10,000 now and $40,000 more as soon as the thing is consummated." Nash declined the offer.

INTIMIDATION IN MISSISSIPPI, ETC.

J. W. Lazwell, one of the Oregon Democratic candidates for Presidential elector at the late election, testified before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections this morning that he went to a meeting of the Oregon electoral college because he understood the Republican electors were going to take the electoral certificates from Cronin by force. Witness understood the Secretary of State, Chad wick, to say, as he handed the envelope containing the certificates of election to Cronin "Gentlemen, here are your certificates." He heard the Republican electors ask Cronin for their certificates, and Cronin replied: "I will see hell freeze over before I will give them up." Witness was excused for the day, and the committee resumed the Mississippi investigation.

Mr. J. S. Barrow, of Marshall county, Mississippi, testified—Am a Southern by birth, was in the Confederate army, and am a Republican; never held a public office and never wanted; think the Democrats carried the elections of 1875 and 1876 in Mississippi by intimidation, that is, they threatened not to employ colored people who should vote the Republican ticket; colored men are naturally Republicans, and the only way to get Republicanism out of them is to shoot it out; where the Democrats have control they seek to break down leading Republicans by having them illegally indicted; the Southern white men, as a class, are honorable and gentlemanly, but they are Democrats, and when they go out about election times they leave their consciences at home.

R. W. MACKEY INTERROGATED.

General Eckert, President of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, and Hon. Robert W. Mackey, of Philadelphia, were examined this morning by the Privileges Committee of the House. Eckert was handed a list of names of members and officers of the National Republican Committee and of other prominent politicians, and asked to produce telegrams sent and received by them during the last campaign, which he agreed to do. Mr. Mackey said he went to Florida, but not at the request of Senator Cameron or any one else; and when he arrived there, he found both parties claiming the State. He gave $3,000 of his own money toward defraying the expenses of canvassing the vote and obtaining affidavits as to fraud and intimidation. There was no offer of money to interfere with an honest count of the vote.

NOMINATION AND CONFIRMATION.

The President sent the nomination to the Senate of Elias Griswold as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico. The Senate confirmed the nomination of John B. Hamilton as United States Attorney for Kentucky.

A VETO.

The President has vetoed the bill abolishing the Police Board of Commissioners. The bill was passed by both Houses without opposition.

A TARDY VINDICATION.

The sub-committee of the House Judiciary Committee, to which the evidence and report of the investigation of the Navy Department was referred last session, reported this morning that no fraud or corruption had been shown against the Secretary; that the violations of law alleged to exist in his department were principally in matters of detail and under provisions of law which were permissive, and that no penalties attached, or upon which the Secretary has a right of judgment; that the case of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. was a question of the construction of law upon which there might fairly be a difference of opinion, and that the Government had suffered no loss therefrom, and that no article of impeachment against the Secretary should be presented or could be sustained upon the making of such report. The full committee upon this report agreed to submit a resolution completely exonerating the Secretary of the Navy.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Eastern Question.

TURKEY WILL MAKE PEACE WITH SERVIA AND MONTENEGRO.

VIENNA, January 23.—Journals here report that the Turkish Ambassador, at a long consultation in Pesth to-day, on Turkey's future course, informed Count Andrassy that the Porte intended to make peace with Servia and Montenegro, and requested Andrassy's mediation.

RUSSIA ENDEAVORING TO NEGOTIATE A SPECIAL TREATY WITH TURKEY.

LONDON, January 24.—The *Standard's* dispatch from Constantinople says it is admitted in official circles that, since the failure of the conference, has again endeavored to negotiate a special treaty with Turkey. Midhat Pasha as yet opposes such a course.

A telegram from Bucharest to the *Standard* reports that the Roumanian reserves are being sent home until March. This is in harmony with the belief that Russia does not intend to begin hostilities until before spring.

It is reported in Vienna that the Turkish Ambassador, at an interview with Andrassy in Pesth yesterday, assured him that Turkey would take no steps which were likely to provoke war, and would vigorously push internal reforms.

The *Standard's* Berlin correspondent notices various sensational reports, which are interesting because they appeared in semi-German paper. These reports are to the effect that Count Chandordy inspired the telegrams from Constantinople concerning the attitude of Baron Von Werther at the conference, with the view of proving complications, and thereby furthering a plot for an Orleanist restoration.

RUSSIAN RAILWAYS TO BE USED FOR MILITARY PURPOSES.

LONDON, January 24.—The *Post's* Berlin dispatch says many Russian railway administrations have been notified that after the 27th inst. their lines will, in all probability, be required for military purposes.

A Vienna dispatch says reports from the military agents state that the roads in Moldavia are impracticable, and the railway between Kishenoff and Jassay is interrupted by floods.

Italy.

INDEPENDENCE OF THE POPE.

ROME, January 23.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, during a debate on the bill against abuses of power by the clergy, the Minister of Worship and Justice made an important statement. He declared that the law concerning Papal guarantees was a solemn and unassailable pledge given by the Catholic world to which the Pope's complete independence in the exercise of his spiritual power. Italy ought to regard the maintenance of this law as a question of honor and loyalty to Europe. He was determined to respect the law, and would not allow political friends of the ministry to entertain any illusions in this respect. The Chamber then decided to pass to the consideration of the causes of the clerical abuses bill.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Delahanty, a Home Ruler, is elected to Parliament from Waterford, Ireland, by 1,201 majority over the Liberal candidate.

The French revenue from indirect taxation for 1876, estimated at 1,952,483,000 francs, amounted to 2,165,759,000 francs, 37,386,000 more than in 1875.

The Registrar General's return shows that the small-pox in London is decreasing. There were seventy-nine deaths last week against one hundred the week previous.

No Turkish officials were present when the Marquis of Salisbury left Constantinople, and General Ignatieff has not yet requested an audience with the Sultan.

The Baron Nicotera being temporarily absent from the Italian Ministry, on the grounds of ill health, Signor Depretis has been appointed Minister of the Interior *ad interim*.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* says the retirement of the Duke Decazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is probable, in consequence of a disagreement with Minister Simon.

A fire broke out in Stone Hill colliery, near Bolton, England, yesterday, while the men were at work, and was still burning at last accounts. Fifteen miners are known to have perished. It is impossible to recover their bodies.

Commercial intercourse between Russia and China has come to a stand still, owing to the prohibitory decree of the Chinese Government prompted by suspicions aroused by Colonel Prhevalsky's exploring expedition and other Russian movements along the Chinese frontier, which are taken by China to indicate hostile designs.

A dispatch to the London *Daily News* from Rome reports that the Pope will submit the question to the cardinals whether, considering the relations of the Papacy to the Italian Government and revolutionary party, it is necessary to take measures to secure the liberty of the conclave which elects the next Pope.

POLITICAL.

CHARGES OF BRIBERY IN THE LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

NEW ORLEANS, January 23.—In the State House Legislature to-day, the House committee appointed to inquire into the charges made by Pinchback, that members has been bribed by Souer, a member of the House, to vote for Governor Kellogg for United States Senator, reported that they had examined, under oath, sixty-two of the sixty-six members present, and every one had declared distinctly and emphatically that he had not received money or other consideration to vote for Kellogg. The committee state that the evidence given satisfies them that improper influences were attempted, but not by Souer, and not by any one in the interest of Wm. P. Kellogg. The testimony was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

LOGAN LOSING HIS GRIP.

SPRINGFIELD, January 23.—Twenty-ninth ballot, first taken this morning—Logan 96, Anderson 86, scattering 18.

Thirtieth ballot—Logan 92, Anderson 87, Washburne 9, Haines 5, scattering 7.

Thirty-first ballot—Logan 90, Anderson 88, Haines 4, scattering 7.

Thirty-second ballot—Logan 89, Anderson 89, Washburne 13, Ingersol, Hay, Lawrence, Marshall, Parrish, Reddick, 1 each, Haines 2.

Thirty-third ballot—Logan 83, Anderson 89, Washburne 18, Hay 3, scattering 7.

Thirty-fourth ballot—Logan 92, Anderson 90, Washburne 9, Haines 2, Hay 2, scattering 5. Adjourned till to-morrow.

SPRINGFIELD, January 23.—Hon. Charles B. Lawrence was unanimously nominated by the Republican caucus for United States Senator, General Logan having peremptorily declined to permit the further use of his name as a candidate.

REGARDED LESS FAVORABLY.

HARTFORD, Ct., January 23.—In the Senate to-day, the resolution passed last week, indorsing the Congressional joint committee's plan to count the vote for President, was recalled from the House, reconsidered and tabled. The plan is regarded less favorably than when first announced.

THE SENATORIAL CONTEST IN KANSAS.

TOPEKA, January 23.—In the Senate to-day, on the vote for United States Senator, P. B. Plumb received 7 votes, T. A. Osborne 6, J. M. Harvey 6, W. T. Simons 6, T. C. Sears 4, J. P. St. John 3, E. Stellings 2, P. H. Elder 1, W. A. Phillips 1, B. F. Simpson 1, D. P. Lowe 2; total, 42. The vote in the House was: For Plumb 17, Simpson 9, Simons 17, Sears 12, E. Tucker 1, Harvey 20, Osborne 17, St. Johns 3, Stellings 5, Phillips 4, Martin 13, J. P. Root 3, Isaac Eaton 1; total in the House, 122; two absentees; no choice.

ATTEMPT TO GALVANIZE A CORPSE.

SPRINGFIELD, January 23.—The Executive Committee of the National Independent party met here this afternoon, to decide upon the best method to strengthen the party and to secure the passage of financial reforms which the party demands. The Chairman, Moses W. Field, of Detroit, and representatives from New York, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Ill

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24 1877.

THE Constitution of the United States is not in the slightest need of a porous plaster.

THE Democratic papers of the country are just now so many "jumping jacks," moved by wires in New York, which are held in a hand invisible to the public. It is a mighty moving spectacle.

IF THE "Lost Cause" meant to break down the Constitution, is the "Lost Cause" lost? The Detroit *Post* wants an extra constitutional commission of fifteen to decide this interesting conundrum.

A BUREAU of forged checks, drafts, etc., has been unearthed in New York city, conducted by a number of men familiar with the mysteries of Wall street. Their operations were principally confined to the West and South, *a la* TILDEN'S literary bureau.

THE St. Louis *Globe* bitterly complains that Missouri complacently permits science to starve and learned institutions to decay. But think of the rich compensations. See how luxuriantly Bourbonism and Youngerism flourish throughout that State.

BOSS TWEED, from his dignified seclusion in jail, emphatically declares that TILDEN has been honestly elected. That ought to settle the question. What "conspiring" Republican will have the temerity to cleave to HAYES after this authoritative utterance?

IT IS reported that Chief Justice WAITE peremptorially declines to be a piece of the Congressional patch work to choose a President. Now let the other members of that august tribunal follow the patriotic example thus worthily set. Spare the Supreme Court, whatever else is done outside the Constitution.

NOTHING is ever gained, says the Cincinnati *Gazette*, in the long run by doing a wrong thing for the sake of compromise. This was tried with the slavery question, and it brought war. "There is a way that seemeth right unto a man, but the ends thereof are the ways of death." Congressional compromisers ought to study that passage.

PEOPLE, and their name is legion, who are opposed to the Compromise Electoral bill on the ground of principle, but feel half inclined to accept it on the score of "expediency," and for the ostensible sake of "peace," would do well to recall the old admonition of "first pure, then peaceable." It comes from a very high source.

THE Commissioners of Chester county propose to issue a new five per cent. loan of $100,000, the proceeds to be devoted to paying off a like amount of six per cent. loan now due. The fact that Chester can find a market for bonds at that rate is very creditable to her financial standing, and it would be a good thing if every county in the State could follow her example.

REPRESENTATIVE JOYCE (Republican), of Vermont, a member of the House of Representatives committee which has been investigating Louisiana affairs, has written a letter to the Rutland, Vt., *Herald* in which he asserts that the charges of intimidation in Louisiana have been fully sustained. He says that the House committee has been very partisan and unfair in their methods of carrying on their investigation.

THE London *World* has a correspondent who gives this picture of trade in England:

I never recollect the time when the domestic trade of England was in so depressed and wretched a state as it is now. Go where you will and ask whom you will, and you will hear the same thing. "There is nothing doing; and think ourselves lucky if we can pay our expenses." As for the demand from the United States for English goods, it seems to be almost a thing of the past. The great steamers go out from Liverpool or London in ballast, week after week.

THE high-toned Democratic Legislature which has just sent the traitor HARRIS to the United States Senate, has now supplemented its work by ordering that no more interest shall be paid on the State bonds. Think of the infamy of this when but three or four States of the Union, whether North or South, in debt or out, have a lower tax than Tennessee, which is wholly in the hands of native-born Southerners, who claim the special favor of heaven and the admiration of mankind as scions of a chivalrous and superior race!

THE Republicans elected their President, and Congress has no right to trick them out of it by a compromise fizzle. It is simply monstrous for the pretended friends of HAYES to desert him in the hour of victory, and to consent to the chances of flipping a copper, to determine whether or not he shall be inaugurated, for it is a well-known fact that whenever a question is to be determined by casting lots, the Democracy are masters of the situation. In all the intricacies of manipulating loaded dice or other species of the gamblers' thimble-rigging art, they are adepts.

A WONDERFUL climate is that of Oregon. The winter has been unusually mild in that region, and roses are already in bloom in quite a number of gardens. In speaking of this fact, the Seattle *Tribune* remarks:

How different a report do the Eastern press send forth. There, ten degrees of latitude further south, it is quite as cold as it is here, while if they were told in the interior of the land and on the Atlantic slope that the thermometer had not yet been below freezing in this forty-sixth or forty-seventh parallel, they would simply laugh at us with the most incredulous scorn.

THE bill providing for submitting to the people the question of the removal of the seat of government to Philadelphia should come up in the House of Representatives to-morrow, but owing to the probable absence of many members, it may not be considered until Thursday. We understand that a good many country members, who have not opposed the bill, are withholding an expression of their views with the idea that there is money in the project. They will find themselves entirely mistaken. If the bill cannot be passed on its own merits, it will not be passed at all.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

If these country members vote for it, then, the presumption will be a fair one that there is money in the project.

THE lumber trade of West Virginia, although comparatively in its infancy, is already assuming important proportions. Within the past two years millions of staves and railroad ties have been shipped to points in this State and Ohio, while a large amount of ship timber finds its way to the Northern seaports, the greater part of which is shipped to England, a party of English capitalists being located in Wheeling for the prosecution of this business. With the opening of the spring West Virginia promises to assume in the lumber world an importance which will entitle her to considerably more attention from capitalists than is now extended.

GENERAL CROOK'S recent campaign against the refractory Indians, begun and carried on under the most disadvantageous circumstances, put the mettle of the troops engaged in it to a test of extraordinary severity. During the eight months of actual field service his command marched thirty-three hundred miles, their leader accompanying them from first to last. A large portion of this distance was accomplished over a rough mountain and "bad-land" region, not before marked by a white man's trail. A month was consumed in waiting for reinforcements, so that, while in motion, the troops accomplished an average of 472 miles per month. There was scarcely a yard of tenting with the entire division of two thousand men, cold rains poured down almost constantly, scarcely an average of half-rations was issued during the march, while horse-meat, Indian dried pony-meat, etc., were included even in this scanty allowance. And yet the statistics of the campaign show that in no war was the loss so proportionately small according to the work accomplished. One of the remarkable anomalies developed by the medical corps is the fact that, despite the intense privations endured on account of the lack of suitable food and shelter during stormy weather, the percentage of the sick list was only half as large as that exhibited by the same number of men comfortably quartered in garrison.

IT IS greatly to be regretted that while the Republicans had the power in Congress they did not make the provisions of the Constitution more explicit on the subject of the power of that body to enforce the guarantees to the enfranchised race. Congressman MILLS, of Texas, the other day got a large number of Democrats to vote for a resolution declaring that neither Congress nor the President had a right to interfere with "the domestic institutions" of a State. Coming from a believer in slavery, and one of the most faithful of Democrats, the natural supposition is that the resolution was intended to pave the way toward a virtual restoration of slavery, its true meaning being that whatever legislation in regard to the negro the Legislature of Texas sees fit to enact, no outside power shall interfere. The Washington correspondent of the Springfield *Republican*, a pronounced anti-administration paper, has been at pains to obtain the views of candid Southern men on the subject, and finds that, if Mr. TILDEN should be our next President, and the Southern States are left to regulate their "domestic institutions" as they choose, it is their purpose to do something to protect the "dominant race" against what they term "ignorant suffrage." Every step taken will, they say, be carefully within the Constitution. All the States will soon follow the example of Virginia and disfranchise persons who have been convicted of crime, however small. Then will follow a small property qualification and a provision that no man shall vote who cannot show a tax receipt. These provisions alone will disfranchise two-thirds of the negroes in the South, and such means are not unconstitutional. The only obstacle in the way of this legislation is the fear that Congress might insist that the representation of the South in Congress and the electoral college shall be reduced in the proportion of the disfranchised voters, according to the letter of the Constitution. But it is thought that no serious attempt would be made to enforce this provision of the Constitution, for it is not enforced in Massachusetts, where voters who cannot read and write are disfranchised. One of the most intelligent Southern men in Washington said to the correspondent, a day or two ago: "We desire to take the negro out of politics. We do not desire to re-enslave him. But he is virtually a laborer and is not fit to be a politician, and we intend to keep him at work, treat him kindly, see that he has some comforts, but that he shall let politics alone." That there are thousands of bad men at the South who will attempt by legislation to cheat the negro out of his civil and political rights, and make a serf of him, is clear. As the case stands, Congress can do little, and the United States courts still less; and, as all know, in the past it has been unsafe to trust the people of the South with the care of the colored people. The difficulty was that they owned the negroes and believed that they had no rights that a white man was bound to respect. The difficulty now is that emancipation was forced upon the South, which merely accepts it at the point of the sword. What chance have the colored people under such circumstances, if neither courts nor Congress can interfere for their protection? With a strong Republican Administration a good deal can be done incidentally to aid the colored race, and this is one reason why HAYES is to be preferred to TILDEN, since the former really cares for the welfare of the enfranchised race, while the latter, like most Northern Democrats, cares nothing for a negro, and still thinks that slavery was good enough for him. Such is TILDEN'S opinion to this hour.

THE Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* says:

It is believed that an early determination will be reached in the Louisiana case. The Senate committee concluded its inquest there yesterday, and started hither last night. They have accumulated a vast amount of evidence, which discloses that the late Democratic canvass there was conducted strictly upon the basis of the notorious secret circular of the Democratic State Chairman, Patton, which the Sherman committee unofficially published to the world. It said, among other things, "We have the means to carry the election, and intend to use them." The Democrats are now trying to gainsay the facts, but the testimony taken is alleged to show no less infamy in Louisiana than that of which Toombs boasted two years ago before the Georgia Legislature when he announced "bribery and intimidation" as having won a Democratic victory in that State. The evidence exhibited in the wounded persons of colored witnesses alone before the House committee has been almost beyond belief. Poor Eaton Longwood, of Ouachita, died in New Orleans on the 6th instant of wounds received in the canvass. A leading colored man, he had built a church for his people, and was guilty only of thinking for himself. Governor Packard has had his bullet-pridden body buried in a leaden metallic coffin. It is said that the report will show a Democratic license in whipping, murder, assassination and vicious proscription that will utterly appal the public mind. All attempts by the Democratic apologists of the Morrison committee, just returned from the same State, to disguise or palliate this license, will fail. Its Republican minority, in fact, have been both strenuous and successful in eliciting matter of a damaging character. The contributions to this minority of five and by the Senate majority, to the solution of the Louisiana question, will therefore be vital and will serve to accelerate the final question of recognition.

WE learn from Washington city that advances have been made by the Democrats, looking toward dropping the examination of telegrams, and having the dropping begin before the Oregon telegrams are made public. It is not likely that any such proposition will be agreed to, as the members of the Republican committee assert that they have sent no dispatches which they are not fully able to defend. On the contrary, certain indiscreet Democrats have admitted that some of Colonel PELTON'S telegrams about the Oregon matter are of an exceedingly indiscreet character, though they stoutly claim that Mr. TILDEN did not know about them when they were sent, and repudiated them the moment he learned their contents. From these admissions, the Republicans are disposed to attach much importance to their production, and for this reason no compromise in regard to the telegrams seems probable. The trepidation of the Democrats over the disclosures that are likely to follow the production of their own dispatches is the best evidence of the guilt that attaches to them. They were warned, beforehand, that they were playing with double-edged tools; but they would not heed the warning, and were so keen to get up something against the Republicans that they overlooked the danger of manifesting their own liability to examination and exposure. They provoked the very state of things they now deprecate, and they should be made to feel keenly the effects of their own wicked blunder.

THE St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* says:

The New York *Times* sagaciously objects to the joint committee's plan of counting the votes that "it imposes on the judges of the Supreme Court functions which they were never intended to perform." The judges of the Supreme Court were intended to perform all the functions which Congress might impose on them.

The judges of the Supreme Court were never intended to do any such thing. The Constitution expressly limits the power of the judges by naming what subjects they shall act upon. It says that "the judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, or other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State, claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects." This is the extent and the limit of their power, and Congress has no authority for enlarging it. The settlement of the Presidential question is not here included; and Congress cannot compel them to exercise a power not given by the Constitution.

WE ARE getting gradually to the true secret of the Ashtabula bridge disaster. Among the testimony taken before the Coroner's jury is that of a former master mechanic of the Lake Shore road, under whose superintendence the bridge was constructed. He was before the jury last Saturday, and testified with refreshing candor *that he did not regard himself as a competent bridge builder.* He was placed in charge of the work, however, and finished the structure according to instructions—that is, "as he thought it should be done." This, then, is the primary cause of the disaster. Its erection was entrusted to a man who was not a bridge builder by profession; who knew nothing of the mysteries or details of bridge making, and was to that extent incompetent. He put the bridge in its place; exercised what skill he had in putting the several pieces together; but did not know whether or not it was *rightly* put together. If there were any defects in it he was unable to detect them or point them out; and if there was a weak place at any one point, he was incompetent to prove it. He was not, in fact, expected to do anything but put the bridge in its place; and having done that, the bridge has ever since been allowed to take its chance. If a thoroughly competent man had been detailed to superintend the erection of this bridge, this accident would probably never have happened.

THE exports to foreign countries from the customs district of Puget Sound, during the past year, aggregated in value $788,560, of which cargoes to the value of $411,123 were carried in American vessels and cargoes to the value of $337,436 in foreign vessels. These exports consisted of 40,300,000 feet of lumber, going chiefly to Peru, Chili, Australia, Sandwich Islands, &c., and live stock, meats, grain, fruits, vegetables, flour and manufactured goods to British Columbia. There are now one hundred and thirty-three vessels owned in the district, with an aggregate tonnage of over thirty-seven thousand. Sixteen new vessels were built during the year. The product of the Seattle and other coal mines has been largely increased during the year. In 1875 the total shipments were 70,157 tons, while in 1876 they were 104,556 tons. The prospect for the current year is, that the increase will be fully as great as that of 1876 over 1875. These figures speak well for the prosperity of the new State of Oregon, and foreshadow the possibilities of this rich region when more fully opened up by the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

THE Nashville correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* has found a new and strange specimen of humanity in the person of BAILEY, just elected to the United States Senate from Tennessee. He describes BAILEY as one who "has no political record; he is a man of broad, liberal views and his whole life has been one of conservatism." A Conservative of broad and liberal views is something before unheard of. It may as soon be expected to find a Democrat with Republican views, a Catholic with Protestant views, or a high churchman with broad church views as a Conservative with broad and liberal views. BAILEY is, in fact, a dyed-in-the-wool Democrat, and never knew what a broad and liberal view was; and if one should ever get into his mind, any attempt of his to put it into action would at once put him outside of the Democratic pale. The man he displaces, Senator KEY, was turned out solely because he expressed the liberal view that GROVER, as Governor of Oregon, had no legal right to count CRONIN in.

THE city of Fall River, Massachusetts, the largest cotton manufacturing center in the country, has every one of its mills running on full time. The aggregate weekly production is 124,000 pieces of print cloths and about 12,000 pieces of wide goods, and the weekly pay exceeds $100,000. There is no accumulation of goods, nor is there likely to be any over production for a long time, as more than one-half of all the production of the print cloth mills is sold up to April at prices which insure a handsome profit. The balance sheet of nearly every mill in the city shows a satisfactory profit for the past six months, and some of the more fortunate show a very flattering result, while the wages of the operatives are ten per cent. higher than they were at this time last year. All this is very encouraging. It is pretty evident that the worst of the industrial depression is over, and that if the Presidential muddle is settled aright, business will presently revive throughout the whole country.

A LEGAL corres pondent of the Chicago *Tribune* sends the following as his judgment about the compromise plan to settle the Presidency:

The Constitution declares the electoral votes "shall then be counted," but not how. Congress must prescribe the method. By the joint committee's bill, Congress appoints a commission, reserving to itself the review and final decision.

But the commission will *not* count the electoral votes. It will simply pass upon disputed returns. The method of counting, and who shall count, is not touched upon, at all, by the joint committee's bill, and the settlement of that constitutional problem will be as far off as ever, after the commission acts, as before. Grave constitutional questions cannot be settled by such hap-hazard tribunals. The utmost such a board of arbitration can do is to determine, according to the political proclivities of its members, who *shall* be, and not who *should* be President.

IT IS something odd that all those weak-kneed Republicans and bloviating Democrats who are shocked at the idea that the President of the Senate should decide which of the disputed electoral returns should be counted, are yet perfectly willing that that responsibility should be conferred, by act of Congress, upon one judge of the Supreme Court—say Judge DAVID DAVIS, of Illinois. For, after all, that is what the joint committee's bill amounts to. There will be fifteen members of the commission; but seven of them are for one thing and seven for another; and the fifteenth man is to decide between them. The whole decision is therefore cast into the hands of one man; and there is just as much propriety, to say nothing of constitutionality, in leaving the one man power in the hands of the President of the Senate as in the hands of Judge DAVIS, or any other one man.

THE Chamber of Commerce, of this city, has undertaken to express its opinion in favor of the lottery plan of settling the Presidential question. The half dozen or dozen members present on the occasion of this expression of opinion had a perfect right to give their own personal ideas on that subject; but they had neither the right nor the power to speak for or in the name of the commercial people of Pittsburgh and vicinity. We know that a very large number of the merchants and manufacturers of Pittsburgh are opposed to the bill now before Congress, and the Chamber of Commerce spoke only for the few who happened to be present at the meeting on Monday. We protest against any attempt to palm their action off as an expression of the sentiments of our business men.

Wanted—A new method of counting the electoral vote of the United States—The joint committee of both Houses invite their fellow citizens to send in sealed plans for the above purpose, under the following rules: First, that designated by the Constitution will not be considered. Second, those least likely to bring the Supreme Court into public contempt will be considered first. Third, a reward of $—— will be paid to the successful competitor whose plan shall have enough of chance about it to satisfy both parties beforehand as to its fairness. Originals are to be sent to the Vice President at the capitol and duplicates to the Chairmen of the Democratic and Republican National Committees at their private residences.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Germany is investing in American fire engines.

Not a single theater in the country is now making money.

The Modocs are going into agriculture in the Indian Territory.

The eleventh commandment is "clean the ice off your sidewalks."

Linked sweetness. The Sunbury jail holds four females for stealing sausages.

We have had a thirty years' war of dictionaries, and now a war of cyclopedias is imminent.

The land question is the great future issue in England. By fair means or foul, great changes are soon to come.

The unused public buildings in Jersey City are to be used as schoolhouses to accommodate the surplus scholars.

A society of French ex-communists, 2,000 strong, has been formed in New York. Petroleum has still an upward tendency.

Almost every producing, manufacturing and mercantile interest of free trade Canada is clamoring fiercely for protection.

Costly philanthropy. The American Colonization Society sent forty-eight emigrants to Liberia, last year, at a cost of $17,671.

The New York *Herald* is now in the hands of a committee of editors, who pay a liberal annual rent and will make a handsome profit.

Four persons recently drove a two-horse sleigh seven miles on the ice of Chesapeake bay. This is the first time the feat has been attempted since 1856.

Some ice. Ambitious skaters could have skated from Wheeling to Louisville, Kentucky, some five hundred miles, during the last week in December.

Jenny June says Miss May is broken hearted. She ought to be thankful for her escape. It is better to eat filberts with a gentleman than to feed on venison with a hog.

All mail transfer service in the larger cities is hereafter to be performed in vans, in which the mails can be securely locked while in transit between the depots and postoffices.

Steamship agents and others interested in immigration matters, predict considerable emigration from Germany and Russia to the United States in the event of a European war.

There was a very low rate of increase in the gross receipts of the English railways during the past half-year. The published traffic returns show it to have been scarcely as much as one per cent.

Physicians report an extraordinary amount of sickness in New York city, such is diphtheria, pneumonia and general diseases of the throat and lungs, on account of the heaps of snow allowed to lie on the streets.

The grand Strakosch Opera House scheme assumes still more definite shape in the actual purchase of a site by a number of New York capitalists. The price paid the Vanderbilt estate is stated as $300,000.

An execution has been levied on a portion of the books of the Public Library of Kentucky to satisfy a judgment obtained in one of the recent suits against the Library Company on some of its lottery tickets.

"The beautiful snow." On the Danish State railways it lies twelve feet deep between Fridericia and Aarchus, fourteen feet deep between Aarchus and Randers and Randers and Aalborg, and seventeen feet deep at Vendyssel.

American watches enter now into serious competition with the Swiss ones even in European markets. In Great Britain the import of them reaches already from 25,000 to 30,000 pieces, and American trade factories have even been established in Russia.

A large number of Buffalonians who have been besieging the office of the poormaster for help, refused the proffer of work in clearing the railroad tracks of snow at $1 per day, with board and lodging. This is not very encouraging to persons of benevolent tendencies.

They have smart squires and councilmen in St. Louis. The other day one of them stated that he had "a verbal communication in his pocket," and subsequently adjourned a case "*sine die* until next Thursday," while a member of the Council at that body's last meeting spoke of a "verbal flagram."

Had heaven seen fit to prolong the lives of those worthy abnormal gentlemen and southern citizens, the Siamese twins, a compromise might have been effected in South Carolina or Louisiana by appointing them to a double gubernatorial chair. Here, at least, would have been duality without division.

Sensible fellows. The unemployed ship carpenters of Calais, Maine, have formed a co-operative company for the purpose of obtaining employment during the dull months. The members have already subscribed the small amount necessary to place a vessel on the stocks, and will contribute their labor toward building her.

PERSONAL.

The facts in the case of Senator Anthony's illness are that he had been taken ill, while returning to Washington from Baltimore Friday night, having been poisoned by eating partridges that had fed on laurel buds.

A Wesleyan missionary making a tour through the South Sea islands is confident that he has found or about to find a race of men with tails. He has talked with numerous reliable South Sea islanders who have seen the tailed men, and the missionary believes the story. Let the missionary produce his tailed men.

Several wives of semi-public men, in New York, who have been divorced from their husbands, threaten to make the lives of their late lords utterally wretched, by lecturing on "Matrimony and its Trials," giving their pleas, of course, as illustrations. Who says women cannot be diabolically malignant when they want to be?

Here is a little Turkish romance in a nutshell. The sister of the Sultan married Mahmoud Bey, and died during the honeymoon of lung disease. The lady in the case was 29 years old, had been six years a widow, was devotedly attached to the man who became her husband, and married him when she knew that she could live but a few days, and she did this that he might inherit her estate, estimated at $9,000,000.

Since Commodore Vanderbilt's death his widow has received many applications for charity. The newspaper reporters no longer persecute the family, but the flood of begging letters is almost an equal annoyance. Mrs. Vanderbilt finds that her $800,000 has attractions for the public. Writing begging letters is a business pursued regularly by a class of imposters, and some philanthropists receive a score a week through the season.

Dr. R. G. McLean, the cousin and younger companion in arms of General Winfield Scott, is reported to be dying near Circleville, Ohio, from a strange accident. In illustrating the use of the syringe for the hypodermic injection of morphine, so that a lady could administer it to her mother, he had filled the syringe with water and made a slight puncture with it in his own arm. The instrument had in it something which poisoned him. He passed safely through two wars. He strongly resembles General Scott.

Henry Vidal, a young man who has a local reputation in Bayonne, N. J., as an athlete, has a cousin, Miss Emma Mason, of Elizabeth, who objected to his claim for superior skill and strength, and while on a visit to the Vidal family last week challenged him to wrestle her. He accepted, and they hired a hall of limited size, where a dozen friends gathered to see the sport. Miss Mason wore a tight-fitting skating costume and heavy laced boots, while her opponent wore a wrestler's tights. She threw him twice, which decided the best two in three, and who was the "best man," in half an hour.

The following correspondence has lately passed between a Michigan scholar and a firm of produce dealers in Boston:

PENTWATER, Jan. 16, '77.

Mr. Snow & co.—Sir, please wright and let me know If you want to to get any hedge Hogs they are the Specia of the porcupine If you want them Dead or Alive And how to send Them

and what are they Worth

N B—i have got one in the Tree and can get Him when i Want to

The following answer was returned:

BOSTON, Jan. 20, 1877.

DEAR SIR—Hedgehogs are off. Keep him up the tree till further advices.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,

Advertising Agents,

37 Park Row, New York,

Desire to Call the Attention of Business Men, who wish to reach the Reading Public, to the following

FACTS:

1. They have been in the Advertising business for nearly thirty years, and given it constant attention and study during that time.

2. They have had, and continue to have, cordial business relations with all the newspapers and other periodicals in the United States and Canada.

3. Their record with all these publications is one of fair treatment, honorable dealing and prompt settlements.

4. In consequence of this, they can always have advertisements inserted at the publisher's *lowest rates.*

5. They are so acquainted with the entire press of the country that they can select the *best mediums* for any given purpose.

6. Having done advertising for all kinds of business, and noted the results to their customers, they invariably valuable suggestions as to the *size, style and position* which will make the most effective advertisement for the object to be attained.

7. Having frequent orders for a large number of papers, they can, in most cases, get the work done for *less cost* than the advertiser would have to pay if he sent the order direct.

8. They examine all papers, note all omissions or irregularities, secure the strict fulfillment of every stipulation of the order, and submit full files for the inspection of the advertiser.

9. They give the advertiser the full benefit of the facilities and of their supervision *without charge,* a commissions being paid by the publishers.

10. They submit estimates for any given list of papers, or for properly covering any given district.

11. For a systematic working up of any large enterprise, they assist in the preparation of circulars, pamphlets and general reading matter, in addition to newspaper advertising.

They invite a call from any parties who contemplate advertising in any way or for any amount.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

37 Park Row, New York.
701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia.
10 State Street, Boston.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.

Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer.

SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

DRY GOODS

1877. 1877.

JANUARY.

Greatly Reduced PRICES.

MEDIUM AND FINE

Dress Goods!

Ladies' Cloth Cloaks!

LATEST DESIGNS.

CHOICE ASSORTMENT

Fine Furs!

Extra Good Bargains will be offered in all the above Goods.

James Caldwell & Co.,

No. 115 and 117

FEDERAL ST.,

ALLEGHENY.

R. H. PALMER & CO.,

"LIMITED."

SUCCESSORS TO R. H. PALMER.

WILL CONTINUE THE

Hat, Cap and Fur Business

AT

No. 151 Wood Street,

AND THE

STRAW, MILLINERY,

AND FANCY GOODS BUSINESS

AT

No. 105 Market Street.

1876 Christmas. 1876

With the return of the season, I would most respectfully ask you to call and examine my large stock of goods suitable for Holiday Presents

In Engravings the line has never been excelled, and in Photographs, Chromos, Water Colors and Lithographs, I have a full and complete stock.

In the Department of Frames, to which special attention has always been given, will be found a large and varied assortment which, for superiority of manufacture and artistic design, cannot be excelled.

W. W. BARKER,

125 FIFTH AVENUE,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In the matter of WILLIAM LADLEY, Debtor, No. 2,919 in Bankruptcy.

Take notice, that a meeting of the creditors of said William Ladley will be held at the office of the undersigned, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 93 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, Pa., on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of February, A. D. 1877, at 3:30 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering and passing upon a proposition to be made to them by said Debtor, in full settlement and satisfaction of all debts due to them; and further, that under the order of Court directing said meeting, I will attend at the above mentioned time and place, to conduct the proceedings at said meeting. Creditors can attend either in person or by proxy duly appointed.

N. W. SHAFFER,
Register in Bankruptcy.

Allegheny, Pa., January 22, 1877.

KORNBLUM,

SCIENTIFIC OPTICIAN. Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses, Microscopes, Thermometers, Barometers, &c., &c. Office, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street, in R. S. Davis & Co.'s Book Store. MWF

Insure with the Ætna of Hartford

59 FOURTH AVENUE.

ASSETS JAN. 1876 $6,497,275.94.

S. S. CARRIER, Agent.

TO INVENTORS!

THE INVENTORS' PROTECTIVE AND BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES respectfully announce to Inventors generally, that they have secured a large and eligible space in the Centennial Building, Philadelphia, and will there place on exhibition models of inventions of its members. Any Inventor desiring to avail himself of this unusual opportunity to display his invention to millions of visitors, should apply without delay.

For further particulars, advice, &c., apply to the General Office,

NO. 104 FIFTH AVENUE,
Opposite P. O., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult P. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Sev Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh Send for circular. (6 streets, or 20

DRY GOODS

1877.

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S.

A New and Choice Assortment of

WHITE GOODS,

of our own importation, is now on hand, and enable us to offer a rare and beautiful line of these goods, consisting of Swisses, Tarletanes, Plain, Plaid, Striped and Figured Nainsooks, Plain, Plaid, Striped and Figured Jaconets, and new designs and styles in White and Insertion P. K.'s, and at remarkably low prices.

SPECIAL BARGAINS!

We are offering special bargains in the following goods: Seasonable low-priced Dress Goods, Sattens, Cashmere and Sicilian Brocades, Colored Alpacas and Poplins,

MOHAIRS, SERGES,

Plaids, Plain and Barred Silk Poplins, fine qualities Dress Goods, Black Alpacas and Mohairs, Black and Colored Cashmeres, while our value is

BLACK SILKS,

at the prices they are offered, stand undoubtedly unrivalled anywhere.

Ladies and Children's Furs, Ladies' Sacques,

CLOAKS AND WRAPS.

Misses and Children's Cloaks and Sacques, Ladies' Merino, All Wool and

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

Ladies and Misses' Muslin and Felt Skirts. Ladies' New Shawls of all kinds.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Gaiters, Slippers, Gum and Arctic Overshoes. Ready Made Clothing of all kinds. New lines of

GOODS OPENING DAILY,

while we are pleased to announce we feel confident in still leading in value, variety and low prices, at

165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL STREET ALLEGHENY.

1877 1877

$8.00

THE

Pittsburgh Commercial

FOR 1877.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE REDUCED

TO

EIGHT DOLLARS.

Cheapest Business Paper in the State.

UNSURPASSED AS A

POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL

AND

General Newspaper.

The PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL, from and after the 1st of January, 1877, will be mailed to subscribers, in the United States, at EIGHT DOLLARS per annum, postage prepaid. The paper, which has heretofore so freely found its way to the business office of the Banker, the Merchant and the Manufacturer, and has so firmly maintained its character as a medium for the dissemination of reliable information concerning Financial and Commercial affairs, will commend itself more largely to all classes of traders, now that the price has been so materially reduced. It is not only the purpose of the management to keep the Business Departments of the COMMERCIAL fully up to the standard of past years, but to improve them, from time to time, by introducing such new features as the necessities of trade and a proper regard for the interests of the patrons may require.

IN POLITICS

The COMMERCIAL will endeavor to pursue the same course which has characterized it in past years. It will support Republican principles, always exercising the right to differ from party measures which do not meet its approval, and to condemn the acts of party friends when those acts do not comport with its sense of right and justice. It will remain faithful to the great principles and conditions upon which the Republican party was based, and will espouse the cause of no clique or faction. The grave questions which now agitate the country, and which must in due time reach a proper solution, will be carefully considered, will be full of interest to the general reader, and will be calmly and dispassionately, but firmly, discussed, in all their bearings.

THE NEWS DEPARTMENTS

Will be fully up to the demands of the reading public. In addition to the comprehensive and accurate reports of the Associated Press, giving the news from all parts of the world, arrangements have been made for Special Telegraphic and Mail Correspondence from the National and State Capitals, and from other points of interest.

In the department devoted to the publication of Local News will be compiled a daily history of the city and its environs, gathered by a corps of careful writers and set forth in attractive style.

THE MARKETS

Will, as heretofore, receive careful attention. Full telegraphic reports of the State of Business, with Prices Current, will be received daily from the Trade Centers or this country and Europe. The Pittsburgh Markets, in all branches, will be reported fully and accurately. As a commercial journal the COMMERCIAL asks support upon the merits of its columns.

The Financial Column will give daily the ruling rates for money and the prices of Stocks and Bonds at all the great trading points, with much interesting statistical matter.

INTERESTING MISCELLANY,

Embracing Poems, Sketches, Incidents of Travel, etc., will find a place in the columns of the COMMERCIAL, furnishing a abundance of instruction and amusement for the family circle.

TERMS FOR THE

Daily Commercial.

Postage Free to Subscribers

By mail, per annum	$8 00
By mail, for six months	4 00
By mail, for three months	2 00
By mail, for one month	75
By the week, payable to agents or carriers	15

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL!

A PAPER FOR

THE FARMER,

THE MECHANIC,

THE MANUFACTURER,

Will contain in condensed form all the

NEWS OF THE DAY,

Including the Proceedings of Congress and of the Legislatures of Neighboring States, Interesting Correspondence, Choice Selections and

Complete Weekly Market Reports

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR IT.

The WEEKLY COMMERCIAL will be sent

Postage Free to Subscribers.

Terms for 1877.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

(POSTAGE PREPAID.)

One Copy, One Year.....$1 75

CLUB RATES.

Ten Copies, per annum, each.....$1 50
Twenty Copies, " and over, each.. 1 25

And ONE EXTRA COPY to the getter up of Club.

Additions may be made to a Club at any time during the year, at the Club prices, the subscriptions containing a FULL YEAR from the time the additions shall have been made.

These prices are invariable.

TERMS—CASH in advance. Remit in Drafts or Postoffice Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a REGISTERED LETTER.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT FREE.

Address all orders and letters to

"THE COMMERCIAL,"

PITTSBURGH, PA.

DRY GOODS

Wednesday,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S.

Still further Bargains in

DOMESTICS.

Best Fast Colored Calicos, light and dark, at 5 and 6½c.

Yard Wide dark Chintzes at 6½c.

Yard Wide Cretonnes and Chintzes, best styles, at 8½ and 10c.

A few short lengths fine

IRISH LINENS,

at one-third their real value in prices.

A few slightly imperfect Damask Napkins, extra fine quality, at 87½c per dozen, worth $1 25.

A few short lengths Turkey Red Damasks, and extensive variety of patterns and shades in same, very cheap.

TOWELS AND TOWELING.

Heavy Crash for Towelings at 5, 6¼, 8½ and 10c, special bargains.

All Linen Damask Towels at 8½, 10, 12½c and upwards, extra value. All Linen

LOOM DAMASKS,

slightly imperfect, at 25c per yard.

Loom Damasks, extra good value, at 30, 35, 37½ and 44c. Satin Finish, fine

TABLE DAMASKS,

at 50, 62½ and 75c, superior bargains. Fine Bleached

SHIRTING MUSLINS,

at 6¼, 7 and 8½c.

LONSDALE and FRUIT-OF-THE-LOOM Shirting Muslins at 10c per yard.

☞These two makes, the favorite Shirtings of housekeepers, are so well known that they have no equal for family use at or near this price.

At 9c, fine

HALF BLEACHED MUSLINS,

an extra bargain, rather lower than usual.

Turkey Red Damasks, new designs, at 70, 75c and $1.

Unsurpassed bargains anywhere in Domestic and Housekeeping Goods, at

165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL STREET ALLEGHENY.

JOSEPH HO

MARKET

HAVE NOW OPEN EN

FALL AND AU

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOOD COTTON AND WOOLEN GOODS, BARBERY, STRAW AND SILK GOODS, YEL OWN IMPORTATION, BLACK AND CO CLOSE CASH AND SHORT TIME BU VANTAGE TO EXAMINE OUR STOCK

WHOLESALE

INSURANCE.

Manufacturers and Merchants' INSURANCE COMPANY.

67 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Capital, - - $250,000

ASSETS, $280,015 05, JANUARY 1, 1877.

JAMES I. BENNETT.....President.
JOHN W. CHALFANT.....Vice President.
JAS. M. KENNEY.....Secretary.
AUGUST AMMON.....General Agent.

DIRECTORS.

James I. Bennett, A. J. Painter, John W. Chalfant, Robert Lea, L. C. Perabling, William Walker, John Wilson, Geo. W. Hallman, Joseph Walton, C. W. Batchelor, C. J. Von Bonnhorst, Mark W. Watson, David M. Smith, William Rea, Robert Dalzell, William Means, Geo. M. Dilworth, David McCandless, D. S. R. Gilmore, James McCandless.

Citizens' Insurance Company,

OF PITTSBURGH.

W. G. JOHNSTON.....President.
WALTER MORRIS.....Secretary.

Office

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, January 23, 1877.

The oft repeated story of quiet business and easy money continues to be told at bank counters, and the situation is unchanged in all important respects. The offerings of commercial paper are light and loanable funds abundant, with discounts easy at former rates of 6@8 per cent. on prime commercial paper and 5@6 per cent. on first class collaterals. Eastern exchange is in tolerably good supply and drafts on New York rule at par between the banks. The principal event of the day in financial circles was the meeting with reference to bank taxation held at the chamber of Commerce, a full report of which is given elsewhere. The meeting took the mistaken course of committing itself to the repeal of all national taxes on banking operations, a measure which is certain to defeat itself when the present state of the national finances and the political complexion of Congress are taken into account. Our bankers should remember that their most moderate requests will not be likely to meet with too favorable a reception, and that to make their demands too broad, is to shut off their chances of obtaining relief from those taxes which are most onerous. There can be no doubt that the tax on deposits ought to be repealed, and we are fully impressed with the desirability of reducing the rate of taxation on capital and circulation. The justice of the repeal of the stamp tax on checks also, is too self-evident to require argument. But to ask entire relief from all taxation whatever, or even to ask at one time all the relief we have designated above, is only to court the failure of any measures of reduction whatever.

—The statistics of the aggregate liabilities and assets of the firms which failed in Pittsburgh during the year 1876 have been published. They show that the total number of failures during the year were sixty five, with assets and of $1,709,600, and liabilities of $2,672,500, showing a total loss of $1,037,-000. The average liabilities of the insolvent firms during the year were $41,115. While these figures are rather heavy in comparison with the average throughout the country, both in aggregate and average liabilities, there is this comfort that the totals are considerably reduced from those of 1875 and that all of the heavy failures of 1876 in this city were in the early part of the year. The following table will show the comparative aggregates of the number of failures and amount of liabilities in the leading cities throughout the country:

	No of failures in 1876.	Amount of liabilities.
Philadelphia	83	1,291,464
Cincinnati	96	3,191,349
New York	887	33,344,018
St. Louis	93	2,016,557
Boston	258	10,510,000
Chicago	109	3,164,200
San Francisco	79	2,202,800
Pittsburgh	65	2,672,500

—Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, of New York, have published a revised edition of their memoranda concerning Government bonds, from which the following valuable opinions are copied concerning the length of time which the different issues of Government bonds have to run:

The negotiation of the $500,000,000 of five per cent. bonds of 1881, which was considered a successful negotiation through out, and to have proceeded with as much rapidity as could reasonably be expected, occupied about five years. It is probable that the negotiation of the remaining $240,-000,000 of the four and-a-half per cent. bonds, and the calling in and redemption of a like amount of five-twenties, supposing the negotiation to be fairly successful, may be accomplished in from two to three years.

Meanwhile a revival in the general business and industries of the country, increased activity in the money market, and the consequent reduction in the amount of idle capital now seeking investment at a low rate of interest, financial or political disturbances in Europe, or other causes, may operate at different times during the progress of the negotiation to check or prolong it, and to postpone the results for longer periods than we have here assumed. It may therefore be assumed as probable that the old sixty-fives will draw interest for three months and a half (the time for which those recently called in must be allowed to run) to eighteen months. That the new sixty-fives will run for from one and a half to three years, and the four $50,000,000 considerably longer. That the sixty-sevens and sixty-eights, which cannot be called in until a negotiation of bonds bearing four per cent. interest can be made, will run for from five to seven years. That the sixes of 1881 will run for a like period. That the fives of 1881 will run for from fifteen to twenty years. That the ten-forties will run for from twenty to twenty-eight years. The currency sixes cannot be called in until maturity, as they are payable at sight periods from 1895 to 1899.

It is not probable that, with the constant improvement in the national credit, there will be any further reduction of the rate of interest than four per cent., or that there will be therefore be any further funding or calling in of bonds, except those which are already authorized at 4½ per cent., until 4 per cent. bonds can be sold. When the whole amount of 4½ per cent. bonds authorized have been sold, and a corresponding amount of five-twenties called in, $50,000,000 of the new sixty-fives and all of the five-twenties of 1867 and 1868 will still remain outstanding.

—The Chicago *Tribune* pointedly says that Bank Superintendent Bailey of New York has several kicks to rebrieve. Under his administration of the system of inspection more than a dozen of the savings banks have failed in New York city alone, with a loss to depositors of many hundreds of thousands of dollars. A bill just introduced into the New York Legislature embodies a favorite idea of his. It is to the effect that every savings bank shall contribute from its assets to create a special fund, from which shall be repaid to depositors the amount of money lost by them through the failure of any savings bank. In other words, the strong banks are to be taxed to protect the people whose affairs are mismanaged by weaker banks. It would be hard to devise a measure that would tend more directly to encourage bad banking. If Superintendent Ellis wants to promote safe banking he can do it by exposing the ambition of his office.

—The following are the latest New York quotations in gold for command bullion:

	Buying.	Selling.
American trade dollars	$ 95	$ 1 00
American silver (half and quarter dollars)	94½	96½
American silver (dimes and half dimes)	94	96½
Mexican dollars, old style	1 01	1 02
Mexican dollars, new style	1 01	1 02
English silver	4 80	4 85
Five francs	90	93
Thalers	68	70
English sovereigns	4 86	4 89
Twenty francs	3 80	3 90
Spanish doubloons	15 50	15 65
Mexican doubloons	15 55	15 65
Silver bars (99 fine)	1 23½	1 26
Fine gold bars	¼	¼ prem.

—While the management of the new York Security Life Insurance Company were building up the deficit of $2,000,000 for policy holders, they were paying twelve per cent. dividends to the stockholders. The New York *Herald* says:

Receiver Wickham has called upon them indirectly to return the amounts, with interest, to the rightful owners, the policyholders. It is believed that many of the stockholders were ignorant of the lamentable condition and fraudulent management of the corporation until the final expose was made. Some of them offered to return the misapplied dividends even before they were requested to do so, and it is thought that but little difficulty will be found in collecting the whole amount. This is something gained, though but a small drop toward making up a deficiency of over $2,000,000.

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	48½	48½	....
Reading	16¾	16¾	....
United Cos of N. J	140	141	....
Phila Wil & Balto	49	49½	....
Lehigh Valley	49¾	49¾	....
Allegheny Valley	7	10¾	....
Central Transportation	....	38½	....
Empire Transportation	49	50	....
P. F. & St. L	....	36	....
Northern Pacific	....	13¾	....

(By Associated Press.)
Gold Closed at 106¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, January 23.—Money easy at 4@6 per cent. Time mercantile paper 5@6 per cent. Customs receipts $332,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $81,000. Clearings $25,000,000. Sterling firm at 483¾@485.

GOLD.

Gold opened and closed at 106¾, with sales at 106¾. Carrying rates 4½@5½ per cent. Silver at London 58¾ pence per ounce; here bar silver is 123¾ per ounce in greenbacks and $1 25¾ in gold; silver coin $1 23¼.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds active and strong. Railroad bonds steady. State securities quiet. There was a marked decrease in the volume of business at the Stock Exchange to-day and there was also less firm and buoyancy to speculation. During the early part of the day the market was alternately weak and firm, but in the afternoon there was a general weakening in prices, and the market closed at a decline of from ¼ to 1 per cent. from the highest point, the latter Western Union. There are very few outside buyers of stocks to-day worth mentioning, business being confined chiefly to professional speculators. Adams Express advanced to 103@103½; Wells-Fargo, North-western Common and Pacific Mail were firm. Transactions 152,000 shares, of which 2,000 were Pacific Mail, 38,000 Western Union 5,000 Northwestern, 5,000 St. Paul, 2,000 Erie, 50,000 Lake Shore, 2,900 Union Pacific, 26,000 Michigan Central, 12,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and 5,000 New Jersey Central. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS		STOCKS	
West. Union Tel	76½	N. J. Central	33½
Quicksilver	14¼	Rock Island	92½
Do. pref	39	St. Paul	18½
Pacific Mail	38	Do. preferred	48½
Mariposa	5½	Toledo & Wabash	20½
Do. preferred	13½	Ft. Wayne	100¾
Adams Express	103	Terre Haute	4
Wells-Fargo Ex	84	Do. preferred	14
American Ex	53	Chicago & Alton	103¾
United States Ex	54	Do. preferred	110
New York Central	104	Ohio & Mississippi	15
Erie	16¾	Del. & Lack	74½
Do. preferred	17½	Atlantic & P. Tel	8½
Harlem	141½	Missouri Pacific	10½
Do. preferred	120	Atlantic & P. pref	20
Michigan Central	49¾	Indiana Central	....
Panama	125	Hannibal & St. Joe	13
Lake Shore	57¾	Hannibal & St. Joe. 1s	30
Cleve. and Pitts	87½	Union Pac. stock	61
Illinois Central	97½	Central Pac. bds	107
Northwestern	36½	Union Pac. bds	102¾
Do. preferred	58	Del. & Hud. Canal	102
C., C., C. & I	38	Do. S. F. bonds	96¾

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	114¾	New 5's	112¾
5-20's, 1865, reg	109¾	New 4½'s	103¾
5-20's, 1865, new	110¾	10-40's, registered	113¾
5-20's, 1867	113¾	10-40's, coupon	113¾
5-20's, 1868	117	Currency 6's	125

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	43	Virginia, old	36
Tennessee, new	30	Missouri 6's	104½
Virginia, new	30		

LONDON, January 23, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £30,-000. Consols 95 17 16. United States bonds —5-20's, 1865, 105½; do 1867, 110; 10-40's, 103½; new 5's, 107¼. Railroad securities —New York Central 101; Erie 10¾; preferred 22¾.

PARIS, January 23.—Rentes 107 francs 15 centimes.

FRANKFORT, January 23.—United States bonds—New 5's 103½.

NEW ORLEANS, January 23.—Gold offered at 107. Sight exchange on New York ¼ per cent. discount. Sterling exchange 515.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
MONDAY, January 24, 1877. }

Trade to-day continued substantially as it has been described for some time past. For all articles of common necessity the demand has been good, though as a rule only for small lots. The impression is general that prices all round will decline soon, and in view of this purchasers are made to meet only the present requirements. Our streets to-day presented a scene of promising activity, and business men expressed themselves as strongly in hope of a speedy return of more prosperous times. The weather has been excellent, and in consequence of it the trade with the county fair. The great desire of the merchants and dealers is for a final and satisfactory settlement of our political disputes, as they believe that with such a settlement and the return of spring the struggles of trade for life will become things of unpleasant remembrance. Navigation is now open, a shipment of 1,300 bushels of potatoes having reached here during the day. We have reason now to look for the improvement in business which comes with the opening of the various means of travel and transportation.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,541	Butter, pkgs	87
Meal, bbls	1,000	Lard, pkgs	3,100
Barley, bush	1,000	Bacon, lbs	200
Oats, bush	1,745	Hay, bales	487
Corn, bush	3,031	Apples, bbls	92
Cheese, lbs	20	Potatoes, bush	1,325

The quotations given in the following reports are for round lots only in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The grain market remains as it was described yesterday, and without change of special importance. The receipts continue light and the transactions comparatively insignificant. We quote as follows Prime red wheat $1 47@1 50 ₱ bushel; prime amber $1 48@1 52; prime white $1 50@1 54. Corn is still in extremely light receipt, nothing being done in the market, and the quotations unchanged. We quote Ear 35@35c ₱ bushel; prime shelled 51@53c. Oats continue in fair supply, and are held at 39@40c ₱ bushel for prime white; mixed 37@38c. Rye dull at 73@75c ₱ bushel. Barley nominal, is dull, and quoted at 65@80c for choice; 75@90c for good to prime spring; $1 00 for prime fall; for low grades 60c.

FLOUR—The market, if changed in any particular, is even stronger than it has been for some days past, in consequence of the cold weather of the week. Dealers stand apart in their views of prices, but we heard of nothing that would justify a change in quotations, which we give: No. 1 white wheat flour at $8 50@8 75 ₱ bbl; No. 2 amber do at $8 00@8 25; prime red wheat flour at $8 00; Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota $7 50@7 75; Indiana $7 25@7 50; fancy St. Louis $8 25@8 75; Minnesota patent $9 25; Graham flour $5 25; cornmeal 70c ₱ bushel; oatmeal $6 75@7 00 ₱ barrel; kegs $3 75@4 00; rye flour $4 50 in sacks; $4 75 ₱ barrel.

MILL FEED—Prices are unchanged except as to bran, which we advance again. The market otherwise is steady and strong. We quote bran at $15 00@16 00 ₱ ton at wholesale, and $17 00@18 00 in a jobbing way; middlings $20 00@25 00; seconds and shipstuffs $16 00@18 00; chopped feed $20 00@23 00.

HAY—We quote: Wagon at $12 00@14 00 ₱ ton; No. 1 timothy $13 00@15 00; No. 2 timothy $11 00@13 00 from first hands; prairie—Upland $ 10 00@13 00; mixed $9 00@10 00.

Country Produce.

The market shows a weakening, but as yet the figures previously given are held to, except in a few instances. Produce is now beginning to come by water, and the decline anticipated cannot long be delayed.

APPLES—Are in good supply and we may quote the test at $1 50@1 75 ₱ barrel; lower grades at $1 00@1 50.

APPLE BUTTER—No demand, or but a light one, and quoted at 35@40c ₱ gallon as to quality.

BEESWAX—A little scarce, and quoted at 30@ 33c ₱ ₱.

BEANS—Are in fair demand at $1 85@2 15 for prime white navy. Lima beans, new crop, $4 50 per bushel.

BUTTER—Prices unchanged. Choice hurl 26@28c as to quality; brush that will work up 20@ 25c; choice roll 30@32c; good 28@30c; fair 25@ 27c; inferior not desired; crooked in fair demand at about 75 per cent. off the prices given, as to quality.

HOPS—Nothing doing and prices rather nominal than real. We quote them at 30@35c ₱ ₱ for new crop.

SHAKER DRIED CORN—Fair supply and quoted at 5c ₱ ₱.

HOMINY—Demand moderate at $3 75@4 00 ₱ barrel.

NUTS—Hickory nuts dull at 75@$1 00 per bushel; shellbarks scarce, and quoted at $1 10 @1 15.

ONIONS—Still scarce and prices firm at $2 75 @3 00 ₱ bbl.

HONEY—California comb 23c ₱ ₱; home honey 22c.

CRANBERRIES—Supply sufficient and market unfirm. The quotations are $9 00 ₱ bbl; $3 25@ $ 50 ₱ bushel.

LARD—Still market and prices unchanged at 8¾@9c for tierces, barrel included, for common; 9@ 9½ for extra choice.

DRIED BEEF—The supply is abundant and the demand very limited. We quote dried apples at 4@5c. ₱ ₱ for prime quarters; 5@ 6c. for sliced; dried peaches, evaporated, 10@12½c per pound according to quality.

DRIED PEAS—The demand is good for new crop at $1 50@1 60 ₱ bushel.

BUTTER—There is a pretty fair notic able diminution of the supply, which has been large for some time, both of choice and low grades. We quote choice solid packed 25@27c; choice roll 27@28c; choice dairy rolls 24@25c.

BROOM-CORN—Market more firm and quoted at 5@7½c ₱ ₱ at wholesale; 6@8½c in a jobbing way.

DRESSED HOGS—Not very plentiful, and quoted at 7@7½ ₱ ₱ as in store.

POULTRY—The market is fairly supplied and not enough done to warrant change in the following quotations, which are for dressed: Ducks 11@12c ₱ ₱. We quote live turkeys 10@11c ₱ ₱; 100 weight at $8 50@9 00 ₱ head. Live chickens is coop 40@45c ₱ pair. Ducks, live, 65@75c ₱ pair; dressed 12@13c ₱ ₱. Geese 60@65c each; dressed 8@9c ₱ ₱.

POTATOES—The 1,300 bushels which arrived by Wednesday's boat did not affect the prices hitherto given, but have not yet been quote from store: Prime peachblows, $1 25 @1 30 ₱ bushel; early rose at 90@$1 00; Burbanks, less at $1 25. Sweet potatoes $5 50 ₱ barrel.

VINEGAR—There is scarcely anything doing. We quote nominally 17@18c ₱ gallon for prime country stock; 16@18c for best city make.

WOOL—We quote: Unwashed, ¼ to full blood, ₱ ₱, 32@36c; combing, ₱ ₱, 40c; tub-washed, ₱ ₱, 38c; city pullings, ₱ ₱, 25@30; unwashed, ₱ ₱, 18@20c.

Provisions.

The market continues active and has fair prospects for continuing so, although we note some changes in the way of a decline in bacon and cut and cured meats. We quote as follows:

BACON—Shoulders 8½c per pound; short rib sides 10½c; clear sides 10½c.

CUT AND CURED MEATS—Hams are firm at 12½c ₱ ₱ for extra sugar-cured. Breakfast bacon rules easy, and we quote sugar-cured at 12½c. Sugar-cured shoulders were steady at 8½c. Pickled beef, sugar-cured, was firm at 15c. Beef tongues, per dozen, are quoted at $6 50.

LARD—The market is quiet and strong at the following quotations: Kettle lard, tierces, 9½c; 5-lb pails, 10½c; 3-lb do, 10½c. Refined lard—Tierces 12½c; 10-lb pails 12½c; 5-lb pails 13½c; 3-lb tin pails 14½c; 5-lb do, 14½c; 3-candlestick, 14½c; 5-lb do 14½c.

LARD OIL—Cincinnati oil, double extra at 60 @65c ₱ gal; extra No. 1, 78@85c; No. 2, 55@60c; summer white strained 65@70c; winter yellow winter 57c. Pittsburgh oil, double extra No. 1 winter strained 95c ₱ gal; No. 1 do 80c; No. 2 do 65c.

MESS PORK—Following are the ruling quotations: Mess $18 50@19 00 ₱ bbl. The market is reported quiet and firm.

OIL CAKE—We quote chandlers' entry rendered, at 28c ₱ ₱; country do 26 ₱ ₱; rough 5c ₱ ₱.

Groceries.

Trade to-day had no features different from those of yesterday, a very fair business being done and the outlook promising. Prices ruled lower as we have not reported. The quotations for the day we give below:

Green Coffees.	₱ ₱.	Sugars.	₱ ₱.
Fancy Rio	20c	Standard A	11½c
Choice Rio	21c	Standard B	11½c
Prime Rio	22½c	Do. extra C	11½c
Good Rio	23c	C Extra C—yel	10½@10½c
Ordinary Rio	20 c	C—yellow	9¾@ 9¾c
Java	30@35c	Franklin, B	10¾@10½c
Roasted Coffees.		Sugar Orleans	8½@10½c
Rio, in papers	23 c	Cut Loaf	13½c
Java, in papers	35c	Crushed	13½c
Rio, in bulk	23c	Powdered	12½c
Java, in papers	32 c	Granulated	12½c
Java, in bulk	30c	Molasses.	₱ gall.
Teas.		Strp ch. N. O	60@62c
Young Hyson	30@ 90	Prime	55@58c
Gunpowder	35@ 90	Spices.	
Imperial	30@ 90	Ex. white drips	64@65c
Japan	30@ 90	Choice drips	55c
Oolong	25@ 80	Lower grades	25@45c
Fancy do	1 00	Starch.	₱ ₱.
Common do	25@ 75	Pearl	8½@9c
Spices (whole.)		Silver gloss	9½c
Cloves	15 c	Corn	7½@8½c
Allspice	17 c	Chicago gloss	8 c
Cassia	30@31 c	Chicago corn	8½c
Nutmegs	80@1 15	Rice.	
Pepper	18 c	Choice Carl'a	6½@7 c
Soaps.		Louisiana	5½@6½c
Irish soap, ₱ box	4 20	Starches.	
S. S. Star, ₱ box	5 75	Kentucky	8 c
Bankbuster, ₱ box	3 75	Bi-carb, in kgs	4½@5 c
Gold do	6 25	Bi-carb, in 10-lb papers	6½c
Extra olive do	3 80	Bi-carb, in 5 papers	6½c
Do. N. Y. City	3 50	Candles.	
German mottled do	7 c	Star, full w't	16 c
California, ₱ box	4 20	Stearine	11@13 c
Mould	11½c		

CANNED GOODS—No change in prices. We quote green peas, 2 ₱ cans ₱ dozen, ₱ 2 00@2 25; raspberries do ₱ 1 85; strawberries do ₱ 1 65; gooseberries do ₱ 1 80; pineapples do, ₱ 2 30; blackberries do, ₱ 1 50; peaches, 3 ₱ cans per doz, ₱ 2 25; tomatoes do, ₱ 1 30; pickles, bbls, ₱ 3 75; half-bbls, ₱ 1 75.

FISH—Following are the ruling quotations at which sales are made:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Extra No. 1 Mess		Round herring	₱ 6 25
mackerel	$27 00	Split Labrador do	7 50
Extra No. 1 shore	20 00	Lake Pick. half-bbls	3 50
Extra No. 1 bay	17 00	Lake Herring, do	2 75
Extra No. 3 large	12 00	Lge Georges cod	6
No. 2 medium	12 50	fish, ₱ ₱	6
Large No. 3	10 00	Medium Georges	5½
No. 3 medium	9 00	Halibut, ₱ ₱	13½
Whitefish, half-bbls	5 75	No. 1 Herring, ₱ box	35
Lake Trout, do	4 50	Scaled herring do	30

FOREIGN FRUITS—The market is quiet and prices rule as below. We quote: Layers raisins, new, per box, ₱ 2 25; London layers, new, $3 25; Muscatel ₱ 2 30; mat raisins ₱ 4 50 ₱ mat; Valentias, new, 10c ₱ ₱; sultanas 17c. Dates 8@8½c ₱ ₱. Currants 7½c. Citron 30c. Prunes, old, 6½c; new, 8½c. Almonds—Languedoc 22c; do shelled 35c; do Princess 37c; do Jordan 55c, do Ivica 22c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 15c; Sicily filberts 16c. Smyrna figs, new, 14c. Brazil nuts 10c. Macaroni 11@12c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Palermo, ₱ box, $4 00. Oranges—Florida $3 50 ₱ hundred. Cocoanuts $7 00 ₱ hundred.

Petroleum.

January 23.—The market continues to move along slowly, presenting nothing very new or important. The dullness that has ruled for some time continues, and dealers are as wide apart in their views as ever, hence sales were confined to the most insignificant amount. Confined to the home trade is nominal at 24@24½c; round lots are not in demand and are not quotable. At New York the situation is with out variation and prices nominally unchanged. For refined in good shipping order, 25½c is the ruling rate; cases 30@31c. At Baltimore and Philadelphia standard white is held at the same rates that are current in New York, viz., 25½c; no sales were reported; cases 30c.

PARKERS, January 23, 6 P. M.—The crude oil market was held firmly during the morning, reacting slightly in the afternoon and closing at about the opening prices. Conduit and United opened at 84½, advanced to 85, and at which price considerable oil was pressed on the market, closing with a reacting and decline to 83 63/64, which is now bid. Union held for United prices with no transactions. Shipment still neglected; may be quoted at 84@83 85. Shipments from the lower district for the 22d inst. 19,348 barrels.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, January 23, closing 22.—The export trade is still in abeyance, and the market is wholly nominal; there are small lots of refined still offered from second hands as low as 25@26c; buyers hold somewhat firmly at 25½c for spot; cases 30@33c. At Philadelphia and Baltimore refined spot rules at 25½c.

OIL CITY, January 23.—The shipments of yesterday's market: Opening 2at 3 83@3 84. A few sales were made at 3at 3 83@3 84, after which there was a slow but continuous advance throughout nearly the whole day, with only an occasional reaction, and at 1 P. M. at about three P. M., however, there was a slight depression, but it soon recovered from 83 45 to 83 53, but it very shortly recovered, and continued firm and buoyant until 4 P. M., when it closed at 83 60@3 62 for certificates, and 83 60¾ asked. Shipment was in excess of the previous day's shipments, but dealings at 83 85@83 85; considerable sold in the river district at 83 82½. Sales 19,000 barrels.

PARKERS, January 23.—Market firm; 83 67½ bid for United; shipment quiet at 83 30.

TITUSVILLE, January 23.—Market opened firm at 83 75.

OIL CITY, January 23.—Market firm but quiet; sales at 83 68½ for United; immediate shipment not quotable.

ROUSEVILLE, January 23.—Market quiet and dull at 83 65.

TIDIOUTE, January 23.—Market quiet; sales at 83 68.

PHILADELPHIA, January 23.—Market quiet; standard white 26¾c; crude 12½c; cases 30c.

BOSTON, January 23.—Market firm; 24 7-16c asked for Union; shipment quiet at 83 30.

PHILADELPHIA, January 23.—Refined petroleum and nominal; crude 14c; refined 26½c; city naptha 12½c.

PETROLEUM, January 23.—Petroleum nominal; crude in barrels 16½c; refined 28½c; naptha 15½c.

LIVERPOOL, January 23.—Refined petroleum 10d; spirits 9½d.

ANTWERP, January 23.—Refined petroleum 52½ francs.

CLEVELAND, January 23.—Petroleum unchanged; standard white, 110 degrees test, 27c.

MOVEMENTS OF PETROLEUM.

	Barrels.
Crude receipts, A. V. R. R	1,187
Refined shipments, A. V. R. R	349

General Merchandise.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—We quote alcohol at 92 18@2 30 ₱ gallon; highwines at $1 10 ₱ gallon.

BAGS AND BAGGING—There is a fair demand and prices rule as follows: Extra gunny bags 23c; do second-hand 18c; linen bags 34c; American A's 30c; Philadelphia A's 33c; California grain bags 9c; English do 12c; Penn Mill 3 bushel 35c; do 2½ bushel 30c; do 2 bushel 26c; Allegheny 2 bushel 22c.

BAKING POWDER—Quoted as follows: ½ ₱ cans $1 50 ₱ dozen; ¼ ₱ cans ₱ 00; 5 ₱ cans $2 25; 10 ₱ cans $4 00; 25 ₱ cans 40c ₱ ₱. Market steady and demand good.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Recently that on account of the advance in leather the manufacturers of belting had raised the prices 3 cents per foot upon all sizes up to 15 inches. The advance which was made then is still maintained. The market has no special feature to-day, and the prices which we give below are firm. The list of prices are as follows:

Per foot.		Per foot.	
1 inch wide	5½	5 inches wide	63
1¼ inch wide	15	5¼ inches wide	63
1½ inch wide	21	5½ inches wide	69
1¾ inches wide	27	7 inches wide	81
2 inches wide	33	8 inches wide	90
2½ inches wide	39	9 inches wide	1 17
3 inches wide	45	12 inches wide	1 41
4½ inches wide	54	14 inches wide	1 62

Discount 15 to 25 per cent., as to quality and quantity.

BUCKSKINS—The demand is fair at former prices. The following are jobbing rates as quoted by manufacturers' agents:

No. 1 burl	1	50	
No. 2 burl	1	75	
No. 3 burl	2	00	
No. 4 burl	2	25	
No. 5 burl	2	50	
No. 6 burl	2	75	
No. 3 carpet	3	00	
No. 4 carpet	3	50	
No. 5 carpet	4	00	
No. 3 hand parlor	4	00	
No. 4 fancy parlor	5	00	
Railroad (extra heavy)	2	75@3	00
Hotel, fine corn (extra heavy)	4	00@5	00
Whips, 6, 8 and 10 inch	1	00@2	00
Toy buckskins	1	25@1	75
Misses' buckskins	2	00	

CRACKERS—Demand active and prices higher. Water crackers 5½c; soda crackers 5½c; butter crackers 6½c; soda crackers 6½c; extra Boston 5½c; milk biscuit 6½c; sugar biscuit 6½c; Boston biscuit 11½c. Trenton hard made crackers 9c per pound.

HIDES AND LEATHER—The market for leather just now is somewhat depressed, owing to unfavorable advices from the East, and we note a decline in four kinds of leather. The market for hides remains steady at the following un-changed quotations:

Leather	
Oak sole, country ₱ ₱	9@ 31
Oak sole, city	28@ 30
Red sole, Ayres heavy	28@ 30
Red sole, Buenos Ayres mid	28@ 30
Red sole, Ormoco and Cala. heavy	27@ 28
Red sole, Ormoco and Cala. mid	26@ 28
Red sole, good damaged	24@ 27
Oak, rough	30@ 32
Harness, city oak	36@ 38
Harness, country	28@ 32
Harness, No. 1 and common	28@ 32
Collar, oak sides, ₱ foot	13@ 17
Fair skirting ₱ ₱	37@ 40
Rough leather, ₱ doz	54 00@96 00
Belt leather ₱ ₱	30@ 42
Finished calf	90@1 42
Finished upper, ₱ foot	16@ 20
Finished kips ₱ ₱	50@ 90
Hides.	
Green salted cows	8 @ 8½
Green salted steers, light	8 @ 8½
Green salted steers, heavy	9 @ 9½
Green salted calf	14 @ 15
Green butcher cows	7 @ 7½
Green butcher steers, light	7 @ 7½
Green butcher steers, heavy	7 @ 7½
Green butcher calf	10 @ 12

HOPS—The demand is slow at 31@33 00@125 00 for Kentucky rowah.

OILS—Trade is fairly active and the market is steady. We quote as follows: Neatsfoot oil, pure, per gal., 90c; miners' oil—No. 1, 65c; head light, 100 degrees test, 35c; carbon oil, 130 degrees fire test, 25@29c; extra engine (amber color), 26c, No. 2 engine (amber color), 23c; extra engine (dark), 20c; spindle oil, 50c; West Virginia, 28 degrees gravity, 30c; No. 2 West Virginia, 25c; natural lubricating, 29 degrees gravity, 26@22c; car oil, No. 1, 18c; car oil, No. 2, 15c; amber burning or torch oil 140 fire test, 15@16c; residuum (unrefined), $4 00; residuum (common), $3 50; sperm grease, 42c; grease, 12@14c; rolling mill grease, ₱ pound, 7c; bleached winter whale oil 75c; cod oil, for tanners, 60@65c; straits oil, for tanners, 50c.

RAGS—The market is steady. We quote cotton mixed 2½@2½c ₱ ₱; and woolen 1½c.

STOVE POLISH—We quote at $5 ₱ gross.

SAPOLIO—Sales of 6 dozen $5 00; hand sapolio, cases of 6 dozen, $4 50.

SALT—The market is steady and unchanged. No 1 sells in car lots at $1 00 ₱ barrel. We quote jobbing lots at $1 10@ $1 15 ₱ bbl for No. 1; $1 25 for extra do; $1 40 for dairy. Liverpool salt repacked in large sacks of 280 lbs, $2 00@2 10 per sack; 140 lbs in small sacks $1 25@1 50 ₱ bbl.

WOODEN WARE—The market is quiet but rather nominal, former quotations being unchanged as follows:

No. 1 tubs ₱ dozen	$ 50
No. 2 tubs ₱ dozen	7 50
No. 3 tubs ₱ dozen	6 50
3-hoop pails ₱ dozen	RACE GOODS.
3-hoop pails ₱ dozen	2 00
Washboard, patent, ₱ dozen	2 75
Washboards, common, ₱ dozen	2 00@2 25
Clothes pins, round head, ₱ box	20

WRAPPING PAPER—Crown straw and rag, 3½c ₱ bundle medium, 3½c; double straw and rag, double medium, 4½c; tissue manilla, 3½c ₱ ream; dry goods, 2½@3½c. Straw manilla, 1½@1½c ₱ ₱. No. 2 do, 2½@3c; hardware do, 4@5c; tea do, 5@10c; flour sacks (¼ bbl), $5 00@ 6 00 ₱ 1,000; do (¼ bbl), $3 00@3 50; grocers' bags (1 ₱), $3 50 ₱ 1,000; 2 ₱ bs do, $2 70; 5 ₱ bs do, $3 70; 10 ₱ bs do, $4 00; 16 ₱ bs do, $5 50; 20 ₱ bs do, $10 ₱ ₱.

CORDAGE AND ROPE—Manilla rope ¼ inch diameter and upwards, 15c ₱ ₱; ½ inches and upwards, 15½c; ¾ and-¾-inch diameter, 16c; tarred rope and lath yarn 14½c; hay, stave and leather twine 18c. Oil tarred, was firm at 13c. Hawser laid 16½c ₱ ₱; hawser laid bolt rope yarns 16½c; sand pump rope 18½c. Sisal rope ½ inch diameter and upwards, 14½c ₱ ₱; ½ inch and upwards, 12½c; ¼ and 5-16 inch diameter 12½c; hay, spoke and leather twine 13½c; lath yarn 11½c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

CHICAGO, January 23.—Flour quiet but steady. Wheat inactive and lower; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 30¾ cash; $1 30¾ February; $1 32¾ March; No. 3 do $1 18 cash; rejected $1 02. Corn dull; 45c cash; 43¾c bid February; 44c bid March; rejected 37c. Oats—Demand light and holde s firm; 35½c cash; 35½c February; 39¾c March. Rye steady and unchanged. Barley in fair demand at lower rates—61c. Pork unsettled but generally higher; $16 80@16 82½ cash; $16 87½@16 90 February; $17 15@17 17½ March. Lard in fair demand; 10 80@10 85c cash; $10 90c February; 11 02½@11 05c March. Bulk meats quiet at 6@8½c, sh boxed, cash. Whisky dull, weak and lower at $1 05. Dressed hogs—Lanry heavy $7 40@7 50; light $7 60@7 70. *Latest*—At the close this afternoon wheat was unchanged. Corn and oats unchanged. Pork easier; $17 10@17 12½ March. Lard unchanged.

NEW YORK, January 23—Flour in moderate demand and strong; receipts 6,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $5 25@5 80; common to good $5 90@6 15; good to choice $6 20@6 30; white wheat extra $6 35@7 80; extra Ohio $6 20@8 00; St. Louis $6 10@7 20. Rye flour $4 80@5 00. Corn meal dull; Western $3 50@3 10. Wheat in light demand; receipts 8,000 bushels; No. 3 spring not in store, $1 50; white Michigan $1 65; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 47¾. Rye—Western 81@83c. Barley steady; No. 2 Canada 85@87½c. Barley malt—Corn more active; receipts 34,000 bushels; new, unmerchantable and ungraded, mixed 58@61c; new, no grade 60@65c; old, on steamer, mixed, 61¾@64½c. Oats dull; receipts 15,000 bushels; 9 cars unloaded and 42@43c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee steady and unchanged. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 9¾@9¾c; refining grades quiet and unchanged. Rice firm; Louisiana 7¾@8½c; Carolina 8¼@8¾c.

CITY MATTERS.

For seventy-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Weather Report.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 23, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., January 23, 1877.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Miles p hour	Veath
7 A. M.	30 438	19	77	N.W.	6	Clear.
2 P. M.	30 316	37	57	N.W.	10	Clear.
9 P. M.	30 316	31	71	S.W.	5	Clear.

Mean barometer....30 396 Highest thermom.... 38
Mean thermom.... 21.7 Lowest thermom.... 18

WAR DEPARTMENT, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, PITTSBURGH, January 23, 1877, 10:48 P. M.

Cairo, Ills.—Ther. 28; wind S. W.; clear.
Cincinnati—Ther. 27; wind W.; clear.
Davenport, Ia.—Ther. 18; wind N. W.; clear.
Denver, Col.—Ther. 12; wind S. W.; clear.
Indianapolis—Ther. 24; wind S. W.; clear.
Keokuk, Iowa—Ther. 20; wind N. W.; cloudy.
Leavenworth, Kan.—Ther. 24; wind N. W.; clear.
Louisville—Ther. 27; wind S. W.; clear.
Memphis, Tenn.—Ther. 32; clear.
Nashville—Ther. 33; wind N. W.; clear.
Omaha, Neb.—Ther. 20; wind N. W.; clear.
Pittsburgh—Ther. 21; wind S. W.; clear.
Portland, Oregon—Ther. 36; wind S. E.; clear.
Salt Lake City—Ther. 18; wind E.; clear.
San Diego, Cal.—Ther. 61; clear.
San Francisco, Cal.—Ther. 53; wind E.; clear.
Santa Fe, N. M.—Ther. 18; wind N.; clear.
Shreveport, La.—Ther. 36; clear.
St. Louis, Mo.—Ther. 31; wind W.; clear.
Vicksburg, Miss.—Ther. 35; wind N.; clear.
Fort Gibson—Ther. 26; wind E.; clear.

Dr. Jayne's Expectorant

Is an old-time family medicine, safe and effectual in all cases of Coughs and Colds, as well as most throat and lung affections.

MWS

The Bliss Fund.

H. K. Porter, Treasurer of P. P. Bliss Fund, acknowledges the receipt of the following sums from Sabbath schools:

Swissvale Presbyterian	$ 7 00
Amity e urch, Dravosburg	1 70
Leetsdale Presbyterian	3 15
Young Men's Bible Class, Sewickdly	2 37
Homewood Union	3 86
North avenue M. E., Allegheny	9 36
Butler Presbyterian	4 65
Eighth U. P. church Pittsburgh	2 25
Total	$ 33 34
Previously acknowledged	339 76
Total	$373 06

Smallpox at the Central Station.

A sick man was placed in a cell at the Central Station on Monday evening, and when the City Physician, Dr. McCoy, examined him yesterday morning he pronounced him suffering from smallpox Health Officer Gray, Dr. Snively and others were promptly called, and arrangements made to have the patient removed to the Municipal Hospital, in the Thirteenth ward. Meanwhile the prisoners confined in other cells were removed to jail. The Station House was at once thoroughly disinfected, and made ready for the reception of prisoners.

Boats Must be Licensed.

Collector Rutan received an order yesterday from Washington City, in regard to requiring boat owners to procure licenses, which he explains as follows: The Government has spent money on the river and wants reimbursement, and since the abolishment of the tonnage tax two or three years since, receipts have fallen off. This new order necessitates the issuing of licenses and the payment for measuring all coalboats, coalbarges, sailboats, and model barges; in fact, everything of this kind, sand barges used in dredging the harbor and channel, alone being exempt. For such measurement and enrolling the fee will average $15, and such license will be good for one year. The fee for renewing this license is $1 50 only.

Meeting of Coal Operators.

There was a large meeting of coal men at the Coal Exchange yesterday morning, to consider the situation of the trade. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That owing to the peculiarly distressing circumstances in which the coal trade is now placed, in consequence of the disastrous effect of the recent break-up, destroying coal tipples and coal packages, and rendering a general resumption of mining impossible, it is the sense of this meeting that the operatives cannot pay more for mining than the price paid previous to the late disaster, viz: two (2) cents per bushel, which price is hereby fixed upon as the basis for this season's operations.

It is stated that the resolution is directed against the river miners only, who have been out on a strike for some time, holding for four cents.

Commitments in Murder Cases.

A discussion is going on in police circles as to the respective powers and duties of the Coroner and the Mayor in the matter of committals for murder. It was said that the District Attorney holds that in all cases and under all circumstances the Coroner must lodge a commitment not withstanding the fact that the Mayor may have already committed the party accused. The following from McKinney's Justice is quoted in favor of the action of the Coroner: "If persons who are found guilty by the inquest be taken, the Coroner may and must commit them, to the Sheriff, who is to confine them in prison." The Mayor holds that if he or any other magistrate has committed such accused for the crime, that is sufficient and the Coroner has but to file the testimony taken at the inquest and the verdict of the jury. Under a commitment from the Coroner, the while case will go from the Mayor or other magistrate and no costs accrue thereto, while the officer making the arrest, perhaps a hazardous one, cannot get the fee, one dollar, otherwise allowed by law from the State.

Various Robberies Reported.

Early yesterday morning a patrolman discovered that the shoe store of Jacob Lopp, No. 142 Wylie avenue, had been entered and robbed during the night. The proprietor reports the loss of six pair of shoes, one pair of boots and four pairs of slippers had been stolen.

Monday night, during the absence of the family, the residence of Mr. David Perry, Grandview avenue, Mount Washington, was robbed, the burglars securing $6 in money and a silver watch.

The residence of Mrs. Perry, Brownsville avenue, was also entered and a gold breastpin stolen. The same night a sack of flour was stolen from Quigley's grocery, on Carson street, Thirty-sixth ward. Subsequently Officer Foley found the flour secreted under a bakeoven in the vicinity of the store, but although the officer waited in the vicinity for a long time the thief did not return.

A sneak thief entered the residence of Mr. A. C. McGowan, 17 Cliff street, yesterday noon, and carried off a lady's gold watch, chain and breastpin.

A Temperance Man's Suggestion.

ALLEGHENY, January 19, 1877.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Will you allow me through the columns of your widely circulated paper to offer a suggestion to our mill owners and proprietors of large workshops, and also to railway managers, for I am sure they cannot but look forward to the great advantage to them of this temperance reform, and even now are reaping the benefit of having sober employees? My suggestion is this: To have erected in suitable positions in the mills and workshops large boilers in which coffee can be cooked for their men, by steam, which could be done at a small expense. I can almost guarantee that if the boilers are put up the men themselves will contribute toward defraying the expenses of procuring and cooking the coffee. If the above suggestion is adopted it would leave no excuse for the men to seek something to quench their thirst. There is no business man but must know that sober workmen make the best of workmen, and now when the men themselves are using every endeavor to break away from the desire of strong stimulants, will not their Christian employers aid them all they can? Who will be the first to inaugurate this movement? "It is more noble to labor for the good of others than for our own." Won't you indorse this suggestion, Mr. Editor, and lend your influence to the good cause, and oblige

A WORKER IN THE CAUSE.

Allegheny Republicans.

A meeting of the Republican voters of the Fifth ward, Allegheny, was held Monday evening to suggest candidates for city and ward offices. The following names were suggested: Mayor—W. C. Cooke, Thomas Megraw, Walton Woolsey. Select Council—James Lindsay. School Directors—John A. Gilleland, J. W. Kreps, Dr. E. S. Riggs, Hon. John E. Parke, Jas. Hamilton, Robert Young, J. B. Kennedy, J. R. Reed. Assessor—W. Gibson Miller. Assistant Assessor—Charles Burnes, Henry Cable. Election Assessor—First precinct, John Wilson; second precinct, A. D. Wilson; third precinct, John C. Donaldson. Constable—Charles P. Steward. Poor Director—Dr. J. B. Johnson. Judge of Election—First precinct, A. C. Henry; Second precinct, Wm. Hesgy, Isaac Stewart; Third precinct, George Bardoner. Inspector of Election—First precinct, F. R. Fleck; Second precinct, Wm. Boyd, Alex. Wright Third precinct, Wm. McKain.

The Chairman appointed the following committee to have tickets printed: W. C. Cooke, F. A. M. Kreps, Thomas Megraw and Isaac Stewart.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That each person named shall pledge himself to abide the decision of the primary election, and shall support the city and ward tickets.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting of the Republicans of the Fifth ward, Allegheny, that all the candidates to be nominated shall distinctly understand that they are running on a Republican ticket, and the candidates to be nominated for Select Council is hereby requested to use his influence in favor of a Republican caucus for the nomination of city officers.

Resolved, That the primary elections of the three precincts be held at the school house.

BANKING INTERESTS

Repeal of Onerous War Times Taxes Petitioned For.

Large Meeting of Manufacturers, Merchants and Bankers--Memorial to Congress--Resolutions Adopted--Interesting Discussion.

Agreeably to the call of the Chamber of Commerce, a large meeting of manufacturers, merchants and bankers was held yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the Chamber, for the purpose of joining with the same class in other cities in asking the repeal of onerous taxation upon the banking interest.

Among those present we noticed the following: John F. Dravo, Coal Merchant; Robert Arthurs, President Fifth National Bank; John B. Jackson, merchant; A. Garrison, President Diamond National Bank; S. George, Jr., Cashier Farmers Deposit National Bank; J. B. Finney, Monongahela Savings Bank, Monongahela City; Geo. R. Dunseth, Cashier Iron City National Bank; W. Dwight Bell, Masonic Bank; Captain Audrew Miller, President Odd Fellows Savings Bank; George I. Whitney, Broker, S. J. Wainwright, Broker; John Harper, President Bank of Pittsburgh; C. Meyran, President Germania Savings Bank; W. N. Riddle, cashier Penn Bank; C. L. Ostling, Treasurer Dollar Savings Bank; David Robinson, of Robinson Bros., bankers; James Herdman, President Dollar Savings Bank; C. A. Carpenter, freight agent P. R. R.; Jacob H. Walters, Penn Bank; Jas. J. Donnell, of N. Holmes & Sons; M. Hunnings, cashier of Central Bank; John G. Holmes of N. Holmes & Sons, bankers; J. R. McCune, President Union National Bank; George A. Berry, President Citizens' National Bank; Frank Rahm, merchant; Jas. L. Graham, President Allegheny Savings Bank; G. Folansbee, Shoe and Leather Bank; C. G. Milnor, Treasurer Pittsburgh Bank for Savings; Mr. Patterson, cashier Duquesne Bank; W. E. Schmertz, President Third National Bank.

THE OFFICERS.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. W. N. Riddle, on whose motion the following officers were chosen:

President—John Harper.

Vice Presidents—James L. Bennett, Joseph Dilworth, J. K. Mcorhead, Joseph Horne, Frank Rham, Charles J. Clarke, Charles Arbuthnot, Dr. D. Hostetter, Henry Kieber, J. J. Gillespie and Jacob H. Walter.

Secretaries—John B. Jackson and the representatives of the press.

BANK TAXATION.

Mr. Harper, on taking the chair, stated the object of the meeting to be to take action looking to the repeal of the onerous tax upon banks. To show that it is onerous, he had examined the books of the Bank of Pittsburgh, and found that since 1860 that corporation had paid to the State the large sum of $383,514, while since the levy of the Internal Revenue tax, although the bank has no benefits from the national bank law they had paid to the general government $162,982, and this does not include the stamp tax. Now, it is a mistake to suppose that bank stock is held and owned by heavy capitalists or by the rich. Bank stock is invested in with the savings of industry and for future necessities. The speaker had looked over the list of stockholders of the Bank of Pittsburgh and found that among them were two hundred and ninety-six females, while a large portion of the remainder were orphans and estates. Now, this is the property that is sought by the government for excessive taxation. During the war, said the speaker, we could bear it, because we made money, but now in depressed times it is too onerous to bear. The Bank of Pittsburgh is not benefitted one dollar by the national government, and yet see the tax put upon her.

Mr. Meyran moved the appointment of a committee of five to draft resolutions and prepare a memorial. He at the same time called attention to the fact that there was need of relief from State as well as from national taxation. The motion prevailed, and Messrs. C. Meyran, W. N. Riddle, N. G. Murphy, George I. Whitney and S. George, Jr., were appointed the committee.

The committee at once retired and in a short time returned and through Mr. Meyran reported a series of resolutions regarding the onerous taxation State and National, together with the form of a memorial to Congress and a similar paper to the State Legislature.

The coupling of the two subjects together caused some confusion of ideas, as will be seen by the report of the discussion, and resulted in the throwing out of the Legislative memorial and a slight modification of the Congressional memorial, as follows, thereby. To avoid a misunderstanding by our readers we give the papers as adopted, below.

THE DISCUSSION.

Mr. Garrison thought the stamp tax should be repealed and that such reques should be embodied in the resolutions.

On motion of Mr. Wainright the report was received.

Mr. Walters moved the adoption of the report as presented.

The Chair called attention to an error as he thought, in the report. He thought the State assessed no tax upon dividends.

There appeared to be a difference of opinion on this subject, and it was stated that there was a State tax on the earnings of bankers and brokers.

Mr. Meyran said he had investigated the matter and found that the following taxes were imposed:

State tax on capital, 3-10 per cent.

State tax on dividends ½ per cent.

State tax on private bankers and bankers 3 per cent.

National tax on capital, ½ per cent. (except on amount deposited for bonds.)

National tax on deposits, ½ per cent.

National tax on circulation, 1 per cent.

Municipal tax, 1 per cent. on business, and the stamp taxe 2 cents.

Mr. Donnell moved that the memorial to the State Legislature be referred back to the committee, and that they be instructed to make the complaint general as to taxation; while the banks are assessed ½ per cent. on earnings, the same tax on private bankers was but one per cent.

Mr. Graham thought the most onerous tax was that by the Government on deposits.

Mr. Berry thought the meeting was trying too much. The National tax on deposits was particularly onerous, as Sheriff Graham had found, and if this could be got rid of, it would be a great object gained. He hoped that nothing would be done that would look like asking too much. The stamp tax ought also to be repealed.

Mr. Meyran said the petitions would go in two directions, and could not be confounded.

Mr. Robert Arthurs though the object of the meeting was to strengthen the cause of repeal of national tax and that should be stuck to. He would favor relief for the State banks but hoped the two matters be not mixed up.

Mr. Whitney suggested that the papers be separately acted upon.

IS THE STATE TAX ONEROUS?

Mr. McCune asked whether it was a fact that the State tax is onerous? He admitted ignorance in the matter but his impression was that the State tax was not out of proportion with other taxes, that is that banking capital does not pay more than its due share. He thought first that the national tax, a relic of the war, which touched not only national banks but savings banks, should be repealed. He denounced the stamp tax as one of the most troublesome and unjust, while it gave but an insignificant amount to the government.

Mr. Robinson said he had no objection as a private banker, to aid the wishes of those connected with the national banks, but it should be known that private bankers were most outrageously taxed by both State and National Governments. Mr. Robinson told how some three or four years ago, when dealing largely in stocks he had one bill of $1,400 of taxation to pay in New York, and this was upon borrowed money which had already paid twice to the government, first as capital in the West and then as a deposit in New York.

MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS ADOPTED.

It was then decided to act first upon the memorial to Congress, and it was read.

Mr. Berger said it might be well according to the view of some to omit from the petition reference to capital.

Mr. Harper thought all national taxes should be included.

Sheriff Graham said the memorial to Congress was in good shape and covered the whole ground. With reference to the State tax on earnings he said it was one that could be borne because all could afford to pay on earnings, and if there were no earnings there would be nothing to pay.

The memorial to Congress was then unanimously adopted, as follows:

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

The petition of the undersigned respectfully showeth, hat war taxes both heavy and unequal in their burden, are imposed on the national banks, State banks, savings banks, and private bankers of this country, which taxes have been for several years productive of great commercial injury; that in the country are such taxes incurred by the business of banking, and the exigency having passed away, the war-taxes can be taken off without any sacrifice to the Treasury, at all commensurate with the benefits which will result to the agricultural, financial and commercial interests of the country.

That the present time is a proper one for Congress to interfere for the relief of these interests; that the taxes now levied by the General Government on the deposits, circulation and capital of all banks should be immediately repealed, and the subject of bank taxation be remitted to the several States and Territories as before the war.

And your petitioners will ever pray, etc.

By leave the petition to the Legislature was withdrawn by the committee and the resolutions presented by the committee were adopted, as follows:

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That it is both the duty and interest of the industrial interests of the country to give emphatic expression of opinion in opposition to the continuance by the General Government, of the taxes imposed as a war measure on banks and bankers, also

Resolved, That the exceptional continuance of special war tax upon this single interest is not justified by consideration either of equity or expediency, and that the heavy burden thus imposed on banks injuriously affects all business interests and threatens the withdrawal of bank capital below the necessary requirements of the business of the country. And it is also further

Resolved, That this meeting of merchants, manufacturers, bankers and business men generally recommends the adoption of a memorial to Congress, urging the immediate repeal of all the war taxes on the banking interest, such as the tax on capital, deposits and on circulation; and for the accomplishment of these ends recommend the circulation and signature of the following petition and its presentation to Congress:

The meeting then adjourned.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge Ketcham.

Dr. Lewis Lutton *et al.* vs. Wm. Ruff. Motion to have the order referring the matter as to the sufficiency of the creditors joining in the petition for adjudication rescinded and the matter referred to Register Harper to report.

Lauffer, Harper & Co., Westmoreland county, dentors. Hearing on motion for an injunction against Samuel Muller *et al.* continued to the 30th.

John Morford, bankrupt, Waynesburg. An order was made directing the assignee to give bond within ten days to be approved by Register Knox.

J. H. Strawn & Co., Allegheny county, bankrupts. An order was made for the private sale of oak bark, and the public or private sale of uncollectable assets.

N. B. Sprost, bankrupt, Allegheny county. Assignee's return to order for the sale of book accounts confirmed absolutely.

John Sienis, bankrupt, Beaver county. The Register's report, as to the rights of creditors claiming security for certain payments received by the Assignee from Samuel Moore and wife, on bonds sold by the bankrupt, presented and confirmed absolutely.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and

In the case of Sands & Reineman, for use, vs. Patterson, before reported, the jury found for the defendant.

Walter S. Church vs. the New Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company. Verdict for plaintiff for $697 66.

H. S. Bollman, for use, vs. the Eclipse Manufacturing Company of Pittsburgh Rule to open judgment and allow defend ant to defend, and in meantime proceed ings stayed.

Isadore Cobiens, for use, vs. M. Hanraban, administrator of Patrick Donnelly, deceased. Verdict for plaintiff for $1,565 55.

Edward Smith vs. John Thompson. Action for false arrest and malicious prosecution. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO DAY.

Rynd vs. Herron *et al.*; McNeal & Sons vs. West Pittsburgh Gas Company; Lovelidge vs. Bidwell *et al.*; Rosenblatt vs. Telegraph; Stabzenbach vs. Neall *et al.*; Torrens vs. same; Vick vs. Metropolitan Insurance Company; Reides vs. J. T. Brady & Co.; Labey, *et use* vs. McBride; Holbaugh, in first vs. Barr; McQuilly vs. Trier; Kountz vs. steamboat Juniata; McKee & Sons vs. Logan Bros. & Co.; Weiman vs. Freudenberg; Lacey vs. Bidwell *et al.*; Rosenblatt vs. Telegraph Company; Nauman vs. Beilstein; Union Insurance Company vs. Bingler's administrators; Scott vs. McFarland; Jones vs. Point Bridge Company; A. V. R. R. Co. vs McDonough Oil Company.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

THE ALLEGHENY TRUST COMPANY CASE.

The case of John Wilson & Bro. vs. The Allegheny Trust Company, reported yesterday, is still on trial before Judge White.

Mr. Acheson offered to prove by the Wilson brothers the declarations of Henry Rosenblatt, who was the direct instrument in securing the loan, to agents of Pennock, the broker, who was the agent of Harbaugh, who, it is claimed, was the agent of the Trust Company. The plaintiff offered to follow this by evidence that the President of the bank, who professed to act for the company, reassured the plaintiff of the truth of the statements of Rosenblatt, that the money actually paid to Rosenblatt, that it got into the hands of Harbaugh, was paid by him to an officer of the bank and that it was afterwards used by the bank for the liquidation of its own debts.

Major Brown, for the company, objected to the offer, because it was not competent to prove by oral testimony a different state of facts from what the note given by Harbaugh showed on its face to be. The note was given by Harbaugh, and as agent, and was indorsed by W. A. Reed, not as President of the Trust Company, but simply as an individual, and therefore it was an individual indebtedness created by themselves. It was not competent to prove by oral testimony that it was otherwise.

The point was argued by counsel, Mr. Acheson pressing the point which goes to explain the appearance of the note on its with that it was suggested by Mr. Pennock that the credit of the bank might be impaired, were it to appear in the transaction. The court was doubtful as to its competency, but admitted it for the present.

Mr. John Wilson then testified that Henry Rosenblatt had come to him and said he wanted to borrow some money; he said he wanted to raise $10,000, the witness asked what security he had, he replied, first-class security, namely, that he had the whole Allegheny Trust Company for it. He then presented the note drawn by Harbaugh, with the indorsement of Reed, which Wilson took and carried to Mr. Reed, the President of the bank, who told that it was all right and that was what Rosenblatt had represented to him was true. The witness then returned and the check for $9,475 was made out, payable to cash or bearer, the amount of the check showing the interest which the plaintiffs were to get.

Other testimony was given in corroboration of this. After the close of the testimony for the plaintiff the defense moved for a non suit on the ground that the testimony was not sufficient upon which to hold the defendants. The motion was refused. Major Brown then opened for the defense, and claimed to be able to show that the bank directors knew nothing of the transaction. The president, O. H. P. Williams never knew of the matter, was a director of the bank; had no knowledge of this transaction, and said that Harbaugh was never the agent of the bank. He further said that eighteen dollars of the company was in the habit of transacting his private business at the bank and raising money for himself on individual notes. Other directors were called to give similar testimony. The case is still on trial.

Peter Moeck vs. Adam Reineman *et al.* This case, which has been reported before, is still on trial.

On motion of Mr. Sutton, John Hutchins Esq., of Cleveland, Ohio, was admitted specially as an attorney in the case of Duncan vs. Boyle & Rodgers.

A. D. Straght vs. Henry Schmidt. It appearing that the plaintiff had not given security for the payment of costs, as required by order of court, judgment of non suit was ordered to be entered against the plaintiff.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO DAY.

Bost vs. Busch; City of Pittsburgh vs. Patterson; Harviser vs. Kellemey *et ux.*; Hare, Sheriff, vs. Darlington; Haas vs. Steitz; Shields & Co. vs. Bowers *et al.*; Marshall, guardian, vs. Marshall; Martin, widow, *et al.* vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company; Vandergrift *et al.* vs. Lightbill *et al.*; Shoe and Leather Bank vs. Palmer, Jr., (three cases); Lyagden & McGratty vs. Smith *et al.*

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

John Anderson, indicted for assault and battery. Defendant pleads *nolo contendere*.

Paddy Meenan, indicted for larceny and receiving stolen goods. Not guilty.

Wm. Brosden, indicted for assault and battery. Not guilty.

William Graham, indicted for larceny and receiving stolen goods. Guilty.

Shorty O'Connell, indicted for larceny and receiving stolen goods. Guilty.

Anthony Conway, indicted for aggravated assault and battery; two charges. The defendant plead guilty to the simple assault and battery on one charge and was found guilty on the other. Same defendant, indicted for malicious mischief. Plead *nolo contendere*.

James Cassiday, indicted for assault and battery. Guilty.

Matthew Marshall and Thomas Lané, indicted for larceny from the person and receiving stolen goods. Not guilty as to Lane; nolle prosequi allowed as to Marshall.

Legal Notes.

The following wills were filed yesterday in the Register's office: That of Peter Heil, late of Chartiers township, dated September 6, 1875, and appointing his wife Eliza, beth, executrix; that of John Bowers, late of West Deer township, dated January 1, 1877, and appointing his wife Christina, executrix.

Judge Stowe yesterday made an order committing Jones Gerber to Dixmont. In order was also made sending Bridget Sherren to the same institution. The former was confined in jail on a charge of surety of the peace, on oath of Bridget, and the latter had been committed by the East End Deputy Mayor for disorderly conduct, the offense consisting in attacking her father with a stove hook. Many persons committed to jail by magistrates are found to be insane, and Warden Smith very properly reports all such cases to the Court.

There is likely to be further trouble over the Ortwein reward. The report of Mr. Hasbrouck, as master, is not satisfactory to several persons—notably the representatives of Officer Burke—and the case is not at an end has since died. The attorneys for Quirk's heirs intend to file exceptions to the confirmation of the award, on the ground that the ruling of the master, to the effect that a policeman is not entitled to a reward, is unjust and illegal.

Alleged Indecent Assault.

Officer Gowdy, at midnight, Monday, arrested on Thirty-first street a man named Gebhart, who was at the time standing over a prostrate girl named Mary Dwyer. The girl's cries of "murder" had called the officer and he took both parties to the station house. Yesterday the girl made information before Mayor McCarthy charging Gebhart with rape. She states that Gebhart struck her on the head and felled her to the ground, and then committed the crime alleged. She exhibited an ugly cut on her forehead, which she alleged had been inflicted by Gebhart. The accused was committed for a hearing on Thursday next.

NEVER give up the ship. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup may cure you, as it has done others. It costs little and can never harm. Price, 25 cents.

THE TEMPERANCE WORK.

Continuation of the Meetings.

The audience at the Fifth avenue M. P. Church last evening showed no diminution in numbers, every available space being occupied by a deeply interested audience. The order in the gallery was decidedly better than it has been for some weeks past, which fact is accounted for by an arrangement which prohibits men and boys from occupying any portion of this place, no one but ladies being admitted. This is a very excellent arrangement, and it is hoped will be continued.

Mr. Murphy was present long enough to open the meeting and make a short but eloquent address, after which he was obliged to go to Allegheny, where he was expected to conduct a meeting at the Fourth U. P. Church.

The meeting was left in charge of S. T. Paisley, and the following persons made short addresses:

Mr. Bock said that he had suffered a great deal from the effects of drink, but had signed the pledge and never felt better in all his life.

Mr. Wm. Little thought the great matter to be considered was how we are to protect the good work, and concluded that the only hope was to surround and clothe it with the Spirit of God. He thought that the ladies had a work to do in this temperance cause as well as the men, and the most effectual work they can accomplish was to make home so completely attractive that the husband and sons would be induced to stay there instead of going to the saloons. He bid God speed to the work.

Billy Lee thought that it was necessary for persons to exercise charity. He felt that if charity had been exercised he would not have got into so many of the difficulties that had surrounded him. He hoped that all would exercise charity toward the persons who have signed the pledge.

Dr. Mundorf thought there never was a time when the great heart of the people was so thoroughly enlisted in the cause of temperance. He signed the pledge because he needed it, but he did it after due reflection, and by the grace of God he intended to keep it. It caused him a mighty struggle to overcome his desire for strong drink.

Captain McElherron did not regret that he had signed the pledge, although he had never been a drinking man, but signed it for the influence it would have on others.

Mr. Orr had been in the downward path, but thanked God for a praying mother through whose instrumentality he was induced to quit drinking.

Mr. Jenks and several others made short addresses, after which a number of signatures were obtained to the pledge and the meeting adjourned.

Miss Francis E. Willard, of Chicago, will be in the city on the 30th inst. and will address the people on temperance.

THE OVERFLOW MEETING.

At the regular overflow meeting held in the Cumberland Church, last night, there was another large audience present. Mr. George H. Garber opened the meeting by reading a portion of Scripture, Josiah Copley, Esq., leading in prayer. The following gentlemen then made brief addresses: Messrs. Garber, Mathews, Ed. Wick, Attenborough, McNair, Coats, Morrow and Malone.

There will be a meeting held in the same church to-night, when Colonel Heatherington, J. Whitesell, Esq., and several others will be present and address the meeting. All are invited.

There will be a temperance meeting in the Third Presbyterian church, Dr. Swift's pastor, Allegheny, Wednesday evening, January 24th, at 7:30 o'clock. Francis Murphy will be present and several of the reclaimed will address the meeting.

The evening's meeting will be held at St. James Episcopal church, corner of Penn avenue and Sixteenth street.

THE LATE RIVER DISASTERS.

List of Pittsburgh Steamboats Lost and Damaged.

The following list is from estimates made by the local United States Inspectors of this port:

TOTAL LOSSES.

Chieftain, sunk at Brownsville; 259 tons; value, $10,000; owner, Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet Company.

Lucy Bee, sunk at Brownsville; 259 tons; value, $10,000; same owners.

Relief, sunk in Pool No. 1; 90 tons; value, $8,000; Robert Craig and others owners.

Lion, sunk here; 369 tons; value, $20,000; J. C. Risher owner.

R. J. Grace, sunk 300 yards below Beaver station, A. P. R. R.; 86 tons; value, $3,500; N. J. Bigley owner.

Coal Bluff, sunk at the month of Beaver, 144 tons; value, $2,000; owners, White & McCurdy, of Rochester.

Alex. Foster, sunk at pool No. 2; value $8,000.

Three Lights, sunk at Pomeroy, 121 tons; value, $6,000; owners, Hailer, Beck & Co., this city.

Minnie Harris, propeller, swept away near Monongahela City; 10 tons; value, $500, owner, Captain Wm. Evans.

Seven Sons, sunk at Allegheny wharf; 96 tons; nearly total loss; may be raised; value, $10,000; owner, John Kennedy.

Sawyer, sunk above McKeesport; 136 tons; value, $2,000; owner, John McClure.

DAMAGED.

Jim Brown, sunk and raised at Brown's Landing; owners, Wm. H. Brown's heirs. Damage slight, say $200.

Mike Dougherty, sunk and raised; same owners. Damage about $50.

Ben Wood, damaged to extent of probably $900, in Pool No. 1; owner, Benjamin L. Wood and others.

My Choice, cut by ice at the Point, damaged to extent of $1,200; owner, J. Blackmore.

Nellie Speer, dog; damages, $500; owners, John A. Wood & Son.

Charley Brown, cut by ice at the harbor, damages, $1,500; owners, W. H. Brown's heirs.

Jack Gumbest, cut by ice at McKeesport; damages, $300; owners, Wm. Caughey and others.

The Warne, cut by ice in Pool No. 1; damages, about $1,000.

Is. Keefer, cut by ice in harbor; damages slight, about $200; owner, Is. Keefer.

Will Boy, in harbor, slightly damaged.

J. B. Williams, caved in by ice; damages about $400; owners, J. B. Williams & Co.

Monterey, cut by ice in harbor; damages slight; owners, James Gamble and others.

Jos. Walton, chimneys down and other damages, in the harbor, to the extent of about $1,200; Jos. Walton, owner.

Camden, of Wheeling, cut by ice in harbor; damages slight, less than $100; owner, Hetherington, of Wheeling.

Kangaroo, slightly damaged, say $50; John McClure owner.

Fred. Wilson No. 2, rudder broken, say $300; Wm. O'Neill, owner.

Passenger steamer Elizabeth, by ice at Elizabeth, say $150.

Ferryboat Sam Roberts, at Elizabeth; damage not over $25.

The last two boats are owned by Robert and Samuel Boyd, of Elizabeth.

RECAPITULATION.

Total losses	$74,000
Damages	7,425
Total losses and damages	$81,425

In none of these losses is there any insurance available, such being restricted to loss or damage by fire only.

Pittsburgh Mortuary Report.

Following is the mortuary report for the week ending January 20, furnished by Dr. W. Kerr, clerk of the Board of Health. The record shows six deaths less than the previous week, though there is an increase in the number of deaths from smallpox, that disease claiming ten victims, the highest in the list:

Measles, 1; scarlet fever, 1; enteric fever, 2; diphtheria, 5; smallpox, 10; cancer of tongue, 1; tubercular meningitis, 1; phthisis pulmonalis, 3; miliary tuberculosis, 1; dropsy, 1; meningitis, 1; apolexy, 1; infantile convulsions, 4; endocaditis, 1; heart (not specified), 2; croup, 3; bronchitis, 2; bronchial catarrh, 1; pneumonia, 4; emphysema, 1; enteritis, 1; diarrhea, 1; Bright's disease, 1; cystitis, 1; old age, 3; arsenic, 1; burn (not specified), 1; asphyxia, 1; fracture of hip-joint, 1; unknown, 1. Total, 58.

Color—White: males, 26; females, 30
Colored: males, 0; females, 2.

Social relations—Married, 16; single, 40; widows, 2.

Nativity—Pittsburgh, 31; other parts of the United States, 15; England, 1; Germany, 7; Ireland, 4.

Localities—City wards, 52; Pittsburgh Infirmary, 1; Homeopathic Hospital, 1; Municipal Hospital, 4.

Age—Of these, 8 were under one year; from 1 to 2 years, 5; from 2 to 5 years, 9; from 5 to 10 years, 4; from 15 to 20 years, 9; from 20 to 30 years, 5; from 30 to 40 years; 5; from 40 to 50 years, 1; from 50 to 60 years, 3; from 60 to 70 years, 2; from 70 to 80 years, 6; from 80 to 90 years, 1.

Allegheny Bonds.

Judge Mellon and others having filed protests with Controller Brown, of Allegheny, against the issuing of any more bonds for the improving of McClure avenue and Charles street, the opinion of City Solicitor Rodgers was asked as to the legality of the matter. Yesterday that officer filed an opinion with the Controller, in which he differs with Judge Mellon and holds that the city can legally issue bonds for the purpose named, if the requisite loan is made. He holds that the city authorities have power to issue bonds because the improvement of McClure avenue and Charles street is a debt of the city, and it must discharge it. In other words, the city is responsible for the cost of these improvements. He bases his opinion on the decision rendered by Judge Shannon in the case of Schenley vs. the city of Allegheny, which, in substance, was that where contracts were made by the city it must carry them out.

S. H. Geyer, Esq., County Solicitor, sends an accompanying opinion to Mr. Rodgers, in which he concurs with the views of the law as laid down by the City Solicitor.

The Walter Girls Ordinance.

It is expected that the case of Stevens, the saloon keeper, who was fined by the Mayor under the waiter girl ordinance, will be before the court to-day for argument on a writ of *certiorari*. Marshal Swartzwelder, Esq., will represent the city, and Wm. Reardon Esq., the defendant.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Library Hall.

"Echoes" was repeated last evening at Library Hall, before a larger audience than that of Monday night. Mr. Barry, as *Tom Coffin*, gave very general satisfaction. The company also acted with spirit and effect. The scenic effects, upon which the piece largely depends for its success, worked well, that of the "Ariel" in a storm being very effective indeed. The tableaux, too, are remarkably striking, and add not little to the interest. The auditors appeared to enjoy the performance very much, judging from the frequency and heartiness of the applause.

"Echoes" is announced for repetition this evening. It is well worth seeing.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Miss Kate Fisher and her well trained horse "Wonder," appeared last evening in "Mazeppa" and "Dick Turpin and Tom King." The audience was larger than that of Monday, the increased number in the parquette and circle being very noticeable. The dramas both passed off smoothly. They will be presented again to-night.

Dion Boucicault's troupe to begin an engagement here on the 12th prox., in the greatest success of his life, "The Shaughraun." Mr. Arthur Palmer, the scenic artist, and his assistants have been engaged for three weeks in the preparation of new scenery, and the play will be put upon the stage in a manner equal to Wallack's Theater in New York.

Miss Lotta, the mischievous young actress, who is to appear at the Opera House soon, touched her shock of hair to a gas burner in a New York theater on Saturday afternoon, and instantly had an aureole of flames about her head. The fire was put out, but the hair was burned to a crisp, and the young woman hereafter will be obliged to use wigs for a number of months.

Sudden Death.

Coroner Thomas was notified about eight o'clock last evening of the sudden death of Mr. William Williams, at Clark's saloon, corner of Twenty-seventh street and Penn avenue. A jury was empaneled and an adjournment was had until this afternoon. The deceased, it appears, was the book keeper at the St. James Hotel, and has been in ill health for several days. Recently he went to the West Penn Hospital, and yesterday, feeling better, he went down to Clark's saloon. After remaining there for some time he sat down in a chair, and the proprietor, after speaking to him several times and receiving no answer, went to him and found he was dead. Deceased was about fifty years of age, was unmarried, and was formerly a resident of Greensburg. He had been employed at the St. James for about seven years.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE Executive Committee of the Humane Society will meet this afternoon.

DR. M. O. JONES, who lately removed from this city to Chicago, is here on a visit.

R. T. WHITE, clerk of Allegheny Select Council, has gone to Litchfield, Ill., to visit his son, who is lying ill with typhoid fever.

THE shockholders of the Allegheny Base Ball Club will hold a meeting on Monday evening next to elect officers and directors for the ensuing season.

THE Committee on Teachers and